

## DRINKING CUT 84 PER CENT, FINDS YALE ECONOMIST

Prof. Fisher Says Great Reduction Under Dry Law Is Undebatable

## ENFORCEMENT OF LAW WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS

Referenda Efforts He Looks Upon as Merely "Making Faces" at Constitution

NEW YORK—In his book "Prohibition at Its Worst," published today by the Macmillan Company, Irving Fisher, professor of Economics at Yale, declares that "evidently constitutional prohibition came on the country somewhat prematurely." But he adds that "after an examination of all the data, I have estimated that the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than 16 per cent, probably less than 10 per cent, and possibly less than 5 per cent of the preprohibition consumption." For this reason, and because of new facts set forth in the book tending to show that new recruits to the army of drunkards are slackening among the young first offenders, Professor Fisher urges that the experiment be continued.

In his eyewitness story as chairman of the War-time Conference on Alcohol of the Council of National Defense, Professor Fisher states that the limited trial period of prohibition during war time and one year thereafter, which his committee had recommended, was finally passed only after Congress had voted to submit the Eighteenth Amendment for ratification by the states. In fact, war-time prohibition did not take effect until after the war was over, and then served merely as a stopgap between the adoption of Constitutional prohibition and its taking effect permanently.

"The premature adoption of Constitutional prohibition, before certain sections, notably the east and the great cities, were prepared for it by education," Professor Fisher lays at the door of the United States' brewers' association. That association, he asserts, fought to a standstill the trial measure advocated by his committee, so that President Wilson asked that it be withdrawn in order that the Lever Food Bill, to which it was attached as a rider, might be passed. "It was the brewers," he says, "who had won their influence had caused the filibuster that compelled the President to make his request."

How the brewers organized against war-time prohibition is explained by Professor Fisher as follows: "In the course of sounding out public opinion, I had sent several hundred telegrams to business leaders and others asking whether they favored war-time prohibition. Most business men and practically all economists approved of prohibition as a war measure. It so happened that one of the telegrams, reaching a business man who disapproved of the proposal, was handed to a brewer.

"The brewer's forces had long been superbly organized for action, and they proceeded at once to train their machine guns on the members of the Council of National Defense. One member, Mr. Gompers, I was told, received 50 telegrams in a single day protesting against any war-time prohibition. Intimations or threats were made that if any such action were taken, the Council of National Defense would be put out of business.

"Daniel Willard, chairman of the council, though personally favorable to prohibition, felt it unwise, as did others, to permit the matter to be presented to Congress, as it was requested to call it off."

"The fight was then transferred, Professor Fisher says, to Congress, where the measure was again blocked by the filibuster. "It was as an indirect result of this second defeat of war-time prohibition," he explains, "that Constitutional prohibition came about. The brewers found that, unwittingly, they had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

"Personally I had been very reluctant to see Constitutional prohibition."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Stanley Baldwin Urges Miners to Return

By the Associated Press  
London, Sept. 20  
UP TO the present, there seems very slight prospects of peace resulting from Stanley Baldwin's latest offer to the miners. He said that if they went back to work they might have their demands—a nation-wide agreement—accepted in effect if not in word.

The Premier told the miners that the Government would back them in obtaining what they were seeking if they would only admit economic facts and return to the mines.

A. J. Cook, secretary for the Miners' Federation, after the Government announcement said that peace was no nearer than it was 20 weeks ago.

## LABOR LOCARNO IS DESIDERATUM

British Employer Tells of Success of Taking Workers Into Copartnership

By Special Cable

LEEDS, Sept. 20.—The Yorkshire conference on Labor co-partnership has brought together a number of British employers who are making progress toward the achievement of industrial peace. "Democracy in finance is a practical thing," said Charles F. Ford, chairman of Ford, Ayrton & Co., silk spinners of Lancaster, speaking to the delegates. "You will never get real co-partnership until you allow workers on the board of directors and to have every access to the financial affairs of the concern. We as employers must sacrifice some of our ideas of power and power over other people and their lives."

Mr. Ford said he started in 1917 taking his employees into his confidence and in nine years that confidence had never been betrayed. "Within a week after starting," he said, "there was a new spirit through the mill, a new spirit of interest in the work, suggestions for improvement and a saving all round that was amazing." Under the profit-sharing scheme, the shareholders receive 6 per cent annually, and of the available surplus a bonus which had been worked out at 5 per cent semi-annually was paid to the worker on his wage or salary.

William Wallace of New York, chairman of the conference, said that the future of the British industry depended greatly on a solution of the problem of securing the co-operation of the workers.

Theodore C. Taylor, a woolen manufacturer of Batley said: "The fear of mass unemployment is closely allied to mismanagement." The unity of the trade union leaders to co-partnership was abating, he said, as the movement became better understood. Bertram Austin, co-author of "The Secret of High Wages," declared that a new industrial policy was imperative if Great Britain was to be prepared for a period of intense international competition which was now on its way.

Albert R. Jones, the workers' chairman of the Bourville plant of Cadbury Brothers, said that the company's desire in 1918 to allow their employees a bigger share in the conduct of the business, now in successful operation for eight years, had been a success and contentment both to the management and the men.

## LOS ANGELES BEGINS FLIGHT TO NEWPORT

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 20.—(AP)—The naval dirigible Los Angeles left the naval air station shortly before 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, on a three-day flight to Newport, R. I.

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## GOV. BREWSTER CHARGES EFFORT TO MAKE DEAL

Says Hale Group Sought Pledge That He Would Avoid Senate Race

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 20 (Special)—Describing it as a "clumsy piece of political blackmail," Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today issued a statement which asserts that at the opening of the recent state campaign the support of Senator Frederick Hale was held out to him only in the event of his promise that he would "under no circumstances" be a candidate two years hence for the United States senatorial nomination.

Governor Brewster says his statement is due to the speculation over the results of the recent election "as to what was alleged to be indications of sentiment adverse to a certain candidate upon the Republican ticket."

"In view of the public interest naturally shown in this matter as bearing upon the strength of the Republican Party in the State and in the Nation and the extent to which its principles and policies make an appeal, it is proper and perhaps necessary that the Republicans of the State should know of an incident occurring at the opening of the campaign which may assist in interpreting the results of the election on Monday, Sept. 13.

## Conference Sought

"Early in August just as the lines were forming for the election the chairman of the Republican State Committee asked me to a conference with himself and the treasurer of the state committee. He stated that there was a matter of considerable importance which he wished to bring to my attention for consideration without delay. He showed me a letter written by one of those closest to Senator Frederick Hale, stating that many Republican friends of Senator Hale approved of my administration and would like to support me but would hesitate to do so unless I would definitely commit myself that under no circumstances would I permit myself to be considered a candidate two years from now in the Republican primaries in opposition to Senator Hale. There and never been any consideration by me of such action or any expression by me to anyone of any intention of this sort. It seemed to me that such a suggestion was utterly improper and a clumsy piece of political blackmail as well as a threat of betrayal to the Republican Party in the midst of an important campaign.

"This astonishing proposal seemed to indicate a fear that the Republicans of the State of Maine might cease to support Senator Hale, and that the State Senator and that their liberty of choice should be foreclosed by the elimination in advance of anyone who might be seriously proposed. The direct primary was apparently

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

## Office Cat Offers Some Trade Views

Propounds Question as to Whereof of Delay in New England's Growth

Commenting on the industrial situation throughout New England in its bulletin, Progress Report, the New England Council's publication says under the heading of "The Office Cat Tells Us."

"That there is an orchard in a million dollars' worth of business a year. It grades all its apples, packs them in boxes and cartons, identifies every package, and guarantees quality on every sale. It does not complain of western competition.

"That a banker in one of New England's best cities warned a citizens' meeting the other day against admitting new industries, and—

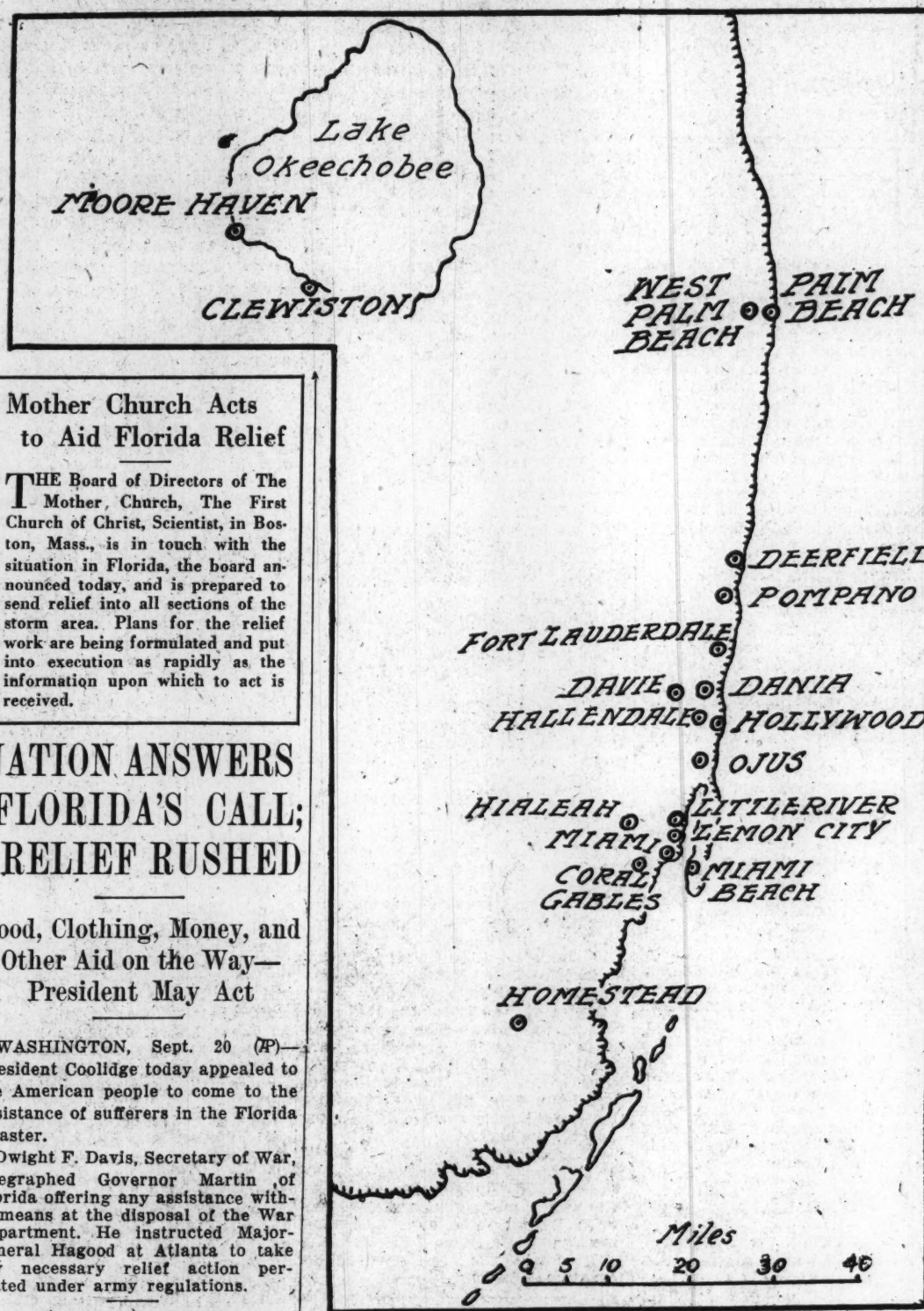
"That letters written to boards of assessors in 15 New England towns and 15 southern towns inquiring about taxation of industries and provisions for new industries brought almost no response from the New England officials, but a flood of letters from the southern towns giving all the information desired and offering every assistance.

"Can it be that the real 'New England problem' is the lack of the desire and the will for growth and expansion?"

Fred W. Baker, superintendent of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Where Hurricane Was Most Severe in Florida



## Mother Church Acts to Aid Florida Relief

THE Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., is in touch with the situation in Florida, the board announced today, and is prepared to send relief into all sections of the storm area. Plans for the relief work are being formulated and put into execution as rapidly as the information upon which to act is received.

## NATION ANSWERS FLORIDA'S CALL; RELIEF RUSHED

Food, Clothing, Money, and Other Aid on the Way—President May Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Coolidge today appealed to the American people to come to the assistance of sufferers in the Florida disaster.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, telegraphed Governor Martin of Florida offering any assistance within means at the disposal of the War Department. He instructed Major General Hagood at Atlanta to take any necessary relief action permitted under army regulations.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20 (AP)—Citizens of every State are hurrying relief into the hurricane-swept area of southern Florida. Ten trains bearing foodstuffs, supplies, and facilities for housing refugees headed into the storm area last night, while medical forces, fraternal organizations, and private citizens joined forces in gathering materials for which there is urgent need.

Trains from Lakeland, Orlando, Tampa, Sanford and Sebring put out for the Lake Okeechobee region, where more than 100 fatalities were reported at Moorehaven.

Into the Miami vicinity went trains from Jacksonville, Fort Pierce, West Palm Beach, Orlando and Tampa. Preparations for other trains were being made as railroad officials announced that gradually right of ways were being cleared.

Steadily mounting figures on the toll of the West Indian hurricane in southeastern Florida placed the fatalities at more than 1000 and property damage in excess of \$125,000,000. Fatalities in Miami were estimated at 500 with 250 listed at Hollywood and 184 and Hialeah, both suburbs of Miami. One hundred were believed to have been lost at Fort Lauderdale and a similar number of Moorehaven, where the wind whipped huge waves over the Lake Okeechobee dykes, flooding the city.

Offers of aid poured in from the whole Nation as the people of Florida took up their task. From Washington came word that the American Red Cross was ready; from Chicago information that the Pullman Company stood by to marshal its cars for the housing of refugees. From Georgia came a message from Gov. Clifford Walker that the resources of that State were at the service of the homeless.

Meanwhile the work went on nearer at hand. Merchants at Jacksonville placed every available motor truck at the disposal of volunteer workers and others offered supplies from warehouses and other sources to relief trains. At a meeting here citizens subscribed \$25,000 and a relief fund was being swelled continuously.

Fred W. Baker, superintendent of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Coal and Iron Fields Are Found in Sardinia

By the Associated Press  
Rome, Sept. 20  
VAST coal and iron fields have been discovered at Perduco-fogu, in the Province of Cagliari, Sardinia. The coal, estimated to total 30,000,000 tons, is said to belong to the same class as English anthracite. The iron field nearby occupies 200 square kilometers and is estimated to contain 80,000,000 tons of first quality and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of second and third quality.

Oscar Marcell, engineer and director of the company formed for exploitation of the mines, figures that coal can be taken to the Port of Arbatax, at a cost of 150 lire per ton, as against 450 in the cost of English coal.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC PACT IS AGREED UPON

Germans to Admit on Favorable Terms Iron and Steel of Alsace-Lorraine

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—At the historic conversations between Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, at the Wayside Inn at Thoiry, in the Jura Mountains, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that Dr. Stresemann agreed to the conclusion of an economic pact which, by admitting the iron, steel and textiles of Alsace-Lorraine into Germany on specially favorable terms, would assist French exports, while at the same time preventing intense competition leading to overproduction. It is to conclude by this agreement, among other things, that Louis Loucheur has been selected to go to Berlin on Oct. 2. Furthermore, to provide France with money it is proposed to accelerate the reparation payments by the issue of German railroad bonds to the public, while at the same time it is suggested that the Saar mines be resold to Germany. The total from these sources should amount to a considerable sum, and some experts here believe they can save over the difficulty of transferring it.

## America and Debts

France is not only to be assisted to put its own finances in order, but a proposal for a general settlement of international debts is contemplated by fixing the sum total for German reparations in accordance with the amount of the American demands from Europe. Thus Germany would in effect take on more directly the European debts to the United States, and since Germany is likely to become the strongest economic power in Europe, it is believed America might consider this solution of the debt problem, despite its aversion to making the payment depend on Germany's capacity to pay.

The details of this plan, in which Great Britain would naturally be interested, have not yet been worked out and the whole scheme may be said still to be in the air. But the Monitor correspondent understands that these are the lines on which the solution of the German reparations and international debts problem are being discussed here. Whether the problem will ultimately work out on this basis remains to be seen, but it is certain the German public would far rather shoulder their debts in this fashion than be placed under the coercion of paying reparations to their former enemies in Europe.

The key to the appeasement of Europe is to be found in a lasting agreement between Germany and France, and the five hours' discussion at Thoiry was conducted with the idea of discovering the right answer to this problem which would make a European general settlement comparatively easy.

Disarmament Discussion  
It is interesting in this connection to note the discussion which took place in the third committee of the League yesterday regarding disarmament by M. Paul-Boncour, who introduced a resolution on behalf of France for hastening the date of the international disarmament conference.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## MR. KEENE WINS POINT THROUGH BOARD DECISION

Sticker on Any Part of Ballot, Marked by X or Not, Counted as Vote

## MR. O'BRIEN'S COUNSEL TO CHALLENGE RULING

Finding Expected to Have Important Bearing on District Attorney Recount, Now On

Recount of the Republican ballots cast in the recent primaries in Suffolk County for the office of district attorney was begun by the Board of Election Commissioners in Boston today.

Despite the protests of Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Suffolk County and returned on the face of returns of last Tuesday as the Republican nominee by a plurality of 474 votes, through his attorney, William J. Miller, the election board decided today that any sticker bearing the name of Charles G. Keene pasted upon a ballot irrespective of position or regardless of whether marked with the cross-mark, is presumptively a vote for Mr. Keene.

This ruling, Mr. Miller declared quite positively, he proposes to protest in mandamus proceedings before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts should the recounting show a change of the result, and in Mr. Keene's favor. Such action, he intimated, might be brought in any event, because he insisted that the ruling is at variance with the law.

## Mr. Miller Quotes Law

Mr. Miller quoted from Chapter 54, Section 42, of the General Laws of Massachusetts, to the effect that special blank spaces are designated on the ballots for "sticker" candidates. He further quoted the law as saying explicitly that the intent of the voter must not be left to conjecture.

The question as to how the stickers for Mr. Keene should be counted arose almost with the first precinct counted of the 339 that the Boston election board must go through before the result of the recount is determined.

Samuel Silverman of the Boston law department, appeared as the legal counsel for the commissioners. Elijah Adlow, recently candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general, was in the election commissioners' office as representative of Mr. Keene.

Attorneys Argue Problems  
The three attorneys argued problems connected with the counting of the "sticker" vote at length before the election commissioners, Frank Seiberlich acting as chairman.

Some hours after the board had been in session passing upon ballots where a Keene vote was protested, it was stated that no figures would be made public, at least until a ward had been recounted, and that figures as to results in each ward would not be revealed, nor the changes in total results.

Recount of the votes cast in Revere is delayed until the Superior Court shall have passed upon the injunction proceedings sought by Mr. Keene, when the election board of Revere proposed to begin the recount a day or so following the primary.

## TAXI MEN PROTEST INSURANCE RATES

Ask Court to Annul or Amend Liability Schedule

The first attack upon the compulsory motor liability insurance rates, as fixed by Insurance Commissioner Wesley A. Monk, was made today when three taxicab companies, the Town Taxi Company, Cummings Brothers' Company, and the Cambridge Taxi Company filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking the rates fixed for taxicabs be annulled or amended because they are unreasonable, "discriminatory," "confiscatory," and "unfair."

The petition asks the court to review Mr. Monk's classification of motor vehicles and his rates. It declares that under his rulings taxicabs are charged a flat rate of 15 cents per mile with a minimum of \$150 for each taxicab. The company officials say that this will result in the confiscation of their business if it is allowed to prevail.

The taxicab companies also complain that the insurance commissioner has failed to approve a form of motor vehicle liability bond in accordance with the provisions of the compulsory insurance act.

## RUMANIANS ATTACK ITALIAN AMITY PACT

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.—Since the publication of the Italo-Rumanian amity pact signed in Rome, the tone of the Rumanian press has undergone a distinct change. The newspapers controlled by the Bratianu party have begun a strong campaign against the Premier, General Averescu, claiming that the pact is all in favor of Italy, since the Italian ratification of the 1920 treaty, acknowledging Rumania's right to Bessarabia or even Italian recognition of Rumania's existing frontiers, seems indefinitely postponed, while on the other hand the Rumanian Government seems committed to extend important economic advantages to Italy.

**FALL FASHIONS**

EXTREMELY NEAT is what you will hear regarding the early fall styles—an authoritative and informative article on which will appear

in

**Tomorrow's MONITOR**

Women's Enterprises Page





## STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC LANDS DEEMED UNWISE

Would Cut Efficiency and Multiply Laws, Dr. Work Tells Mining Congress

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 20 (Special)—Influence of some western states that they should have the right to administer all public lands within their borders, an activity now vested in the United States Government, meets with no favor in the eyes of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, according to views expressed by him in a speech delivered at the opening session of the western division of the American Mining Congress.

Mr. Work referred to 14 bills introduced into Congress last winter seeking to have released to the United States ownership of the minerals in school lands within their respective borders. This, he said, was a demand for a radical change in the present land policy, which retains title to all minerals in the federal Government. Administration of public lands by the states, he asserted, would mean that the states would thereafter have the task of collecting and distributing the revenues from royalties, sales, etc., with ultimate net receipts so small as to represent an actual loss.

**Government Not Profiting**  
He pointed out that under existing federal land laws, 52 1/2 per cent of the royalties and approximately 60 per cent of the receipts from public land sales are diverted to the reclamation fund to be used in the west, while only 10 per cent of the royalties and about 35 per cent of the land receipts revert to the United States Treasury. Thirty-seven and a half per cent of the royalties and 5 per cent of the net proceeds from land sales are turned back to the states in which the lands are located.

The Government's expenditures last year in administering public lands, the Secretary stated, were so much greater than its net receipts that a deficit of more than \$1,250,000 resulted. If the states were given control of their own public lands, therefore, their loss would be in corresponding ratio.

"Would any state having public lands prefer to administer them and pay the Government royalties instead of the Government administering and paying the royalties to the states?" he asked. "How many of our newer states could actually afford this? Their net financial income is greater than that of the states themselves administered them."

**Opposes State Control**  
Releasing the right of public land administration to the states would inevitably result in a confusing multiplicity of laws governing mineral leases, the Secretary added, whereas under the present system only one law need be considered.

He advocated repeal of the act raising homestead acreage on the ground that there no longer remains any land fit for homesteading for this country.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Regular meeting of School Committee of Boston, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Opening luncheon of season. Advertising Club of Boston, Harry Houdini, guest of honor. Hotel Belmont, 12:30. Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.  
Luncheon, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Conkey Plaza, 12:30.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.  
Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ???

- (1) How is radio helping agriculture in Russia?—Editorial Page
- (2) What is the significance of the disappearance of rural whisks?—News Section
- (3) What is the basis of diplomacy?—What They Are Saying
- (4) To what composers does Hungary owe its musical fame?—Music Page
- (5) Why does a bird meet Mr. Rand daily in St. Louis?—Sundial
- (6) What birds have recently become extinct?—Book Page

### These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

purpose; establishment of grazing districts; repeal of the desert land act; modification of the timber and stone act, to protect from disposal the small amount of timber still remaining in the public domain, and an increase in the size of scattered tracts that may be awarded to the nearest private land owner from 160 acres to 320.

The convention includes the mining congress, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the American Silver Producers' Association. At the opening session addresses also were given by William Spry, Commissioner of the General Land Office on "Leasing of the Public Domain," and Charles E. Winter, United States Representative from Wyoming on "Public Land States and the Federal Government."

## FRANCO-GERMAN PACT AGREED ON

(Continued from Page 1)

ence which is to take place next year.

In view of the Briand-Stresemann conversations, the general disarmament of Europe has at least become a practical proposition, and France appears to be the first to recognize this.

There was also an interesting discussion in the committee on the Council of the League on the methods which should be evolved for tightening up Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant relative to the intervention of the Council against an act of aggression on the part of any member of the League. It was obvious from M. Paul-Boncour's speech that France also was anxious that no delay should occur in bringing the League to its feet, and that the act of aggression, and this too is not without interest in view of the Thoiry conversations.

That optimism reigns at Geneva at this moment is undeniable, but it is well to remember what M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann said in their speech to the Assembly that there remain many difficulties to be solved before the final goal of European appeasement can be reached.

**Patience Advised in Germany**  
By Wireless

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The German people are being asked by the Government and press to show patience and not expect an immediate improvement in conditions after Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. Dr. Stresemann is endeavoring to bring about a rapprochement between Germany and France on the broadest possible basis, instead of trying to gain a small yet immediate success, it is said.

It would have been easy for him to persuade M. Briand to bring about a reduction in the number of occupying troops, it is declared, but this would not have benefited Germany or improved the relations between this country and France, for, even the smallest number of foreign soldiers in the Rhineland would be sufficient to disturb the Franco-German relations.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung, therefore, asks the German people, who generally expected a change for the better, first after Dornum then after Geneva, to have "courage to trust," and begs them not always to distrust the French.

**Adjustments Necessary**  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The conference between M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann.

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mann at Thoiry may develop into one of the most momentous in history. Proposals were exchanged which, if finally placed in effect, will necessitate profound world adjustments. The course of European development would be changed. The United States would be directly affected, in that it would be called upon to reshape its debt policy.

M. Briand will meet with the Cabinet on Tuesday to present his report on the League meeting and his conference with the German Foreign Minister. He will ask approval of his actions and permission to continue the negotiations with Dr. Stresemann along the lines laid down at Thoiry. This is expected to be given without question, as he has been in contact with Raymond Poincaré constantly.

**Von Hindenburg Returns**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 20.—A press dispatch from Berlin this morning says that owing to the "sudden political development" President von Hindenburg is returning from attending maneuvers and will confer with the cabinet ministers immediately respecting it, it is understood, instructions to the German Ambassador in Paris who will carry on the negotiations begun by M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann.

**BELGIAN CROWN PRINCE IS TO BE MARRIED**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (P)—Prince Leopold, Crown Prince of Belgium, left this morning for Stockholm, where his engagement to Princess Astrid of Sweden will be announced tomorrow after a crown council.

The Princess, who is the third daughter of Prince Charles William, Duke of Västergötland, was a guest, incognito at the Royal Chateau at Clermont last month. While there she met Prince Leopold for the first time since their first meeting in Stockholm last spring.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Bested and Varsity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Tuesday, fair, moderate northwest winds.  
Southern and England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate, possibly fresh west shifting to northwest in the north portion, moderate west and northwest winds.  
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in the north portion, moderate west and northwest winds.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: Probability of showers at beginning and again later half; temperature above normal at beginning, slightly below in middle and latter part of week.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 58  
Boston ..... 58  
Buffalo ..... 58  
Chicago ..... 58  
Cincinnati ..... 58  
Cleveland ..... 58  
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**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 10:50 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:21 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:17 p. m.

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## KNIGHTS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

Round-Table Convention Approves Plan to Excavate Old Site

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20 (Special)—Unanimously the Knights of the Round Table in third international convention here approved the plan to "contribute financial aid to excavating the ancient site of King Arthur's Round Table outside the walls of Caerleon in England. It is expected that the estimated \$2000 needed may be obtained during the present year.

Ernest McClary, of Detroit, was elected international president. He asserted his hearty support of the Caerleon work as an opportunity for strengthening international ties and binding the clubs more closely together in their broad program.

His election to succeed Edward A. Parker of San Francisco was also taken to indicate the desire of the organization to extend its knight-hood to eastern, southern and mid-western states, and to get in closer touch with the eastern provinces of Canada.

Before concluding their convention, the knights passed resolutions expressing their desire to help boys and girls to a finer idealism through teaching them the thoughts of Arthurian literature.

"It is easy to excite pity for some helpless child, to win support for those who do not have their share of privileges in the world, but it means real unselfish service to teach idealism to the young boys and girls of your neighborhood or city and keep them from taking the wrong paths," declared Nathaniel Gardner of Washington.

The knights by resolution appointed a committee to study possibilities of an auxiliary for wives, sisters and daughters of members, asked for tolerance in religious and political matters, recommended the use of the knightly code, and thanked the Toledo Table for its hospitality.

Special thanks were extended to The Christian Science Monitor for its interest in the convention and its covering of the daily sessions.

Choice of the city for the 1927 convention was left to the International Board of Directors. Invitations were received from Dallas, Minneapolis, New Orleans, with Washington and St. Paul, and from the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, 40 miles north of Chicago, with a view to establishing an airport there. A field may also be located at St. Paul or Minneapolis, he said.

The navy is "strong for commercial aviation development," he said. Its fields are open to use of the public for emergency landings and for fueling stations. Recently Philadelphia's airport was located nine miles from the principal business section of the city and the distance was a handicap to efficient service, but commercial airplanes are now using the post office and "it is a wonderful asset to Philadelphia," Admiral Moffett stated.

Experimentation by commercial companies aids the navy and work done by the navy bureau is of definite value to civil aviation's progress, it was shown. The navy developed air-cooled motors, like those now used on practically all commercial airplanes. It was recalled, and learned that air-cooled motors, though they cost more than others to build, are cheaper to maintain and are "40 per cent safer." The

**Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds**  
American and Swiss watch and jewelry repairing—all branches  
**BRAMER & HUDSON**  
215 So. Warren Street, Syracuse  
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Distinctive Apparel for Mrs. and Miss

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**NEW FALL**

**Travel Coats**

of Individuality

TO THOSE who demand style, combined with quality workmanship at a moderate price—this shop invites your inspection.

Travel Coats in all the newest shades for fall. Novelty Plaids, Scotch Fleeces, Hunting Plaids, Arrow Head designs and plain shades, with Fur Collars of Badger, Beaver and Fox.

**59.00 and upwards**

## Air Liners to Vie With Ships on Sea Predicts Naval Chief

Admiral Moffett Sees Future Travel Abroad to Be by Rigid Dirigible Airships

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Rigid airships, as large as ocean liners, carrying passengers from inland cities of the United States to Europe in approximately 2 1/2 days, providing a safe, clean, noiseless, dustless, swift and wholly pleasant journey were predicted by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy, in an interview here. He also described some of the contributions of the navy to development of commercial aviation in this country and praised some of the aids that civilian aviation is rendering to naval service.

The navy is to build two rigid airships, to be more than 500 feet in length, and having twice the capacity of the Shenandoah, he announced. Use of the rigid airship will first be developed, he believes, for journeys over water, because the steamships, being able to travel three or four times as speedily as the fastest liner, clean, with no roll or pitch and providing a restful, pleasant trip. He points out that such a ship will be used in transatlantic journeys, but perhaps first will be commercially successful in trips from inland points here to cities of Europe, without stopping at Atlantic coast cities in this country.

It was also predicted that a combination of passenger, express and mail service for commercial air routes in the United States will result in a profitable business.

Wherever possible, airplane landing fields are to be established by the United States Navy at naval stations and other areas, Admiral Moffett announced, commenting that naval airports have been located at Philadelphia, Charleston and Mare Island, Calif. On his return to Chicago from a visit to fleet maneuvers on the Pacific coast, the chief of the Aeronautics Bureau will inspect the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, 40 miles north of Chicago, with a view to establishing an airport there. A field may also be located at St. Paul or Minneapolis, he said.

The navy is "strong for commercial aviation development," he said. Its fields are open to use of the public for emergency landings and for fueling stations. Recently Philadelphia's airport was located nine miles from the principal business section of the city and the distance was a handicap to efficient service, but commercial airplanes are now using the post office and "it is a wonderful asset to Philadelphia," Admiral Moffett stated.

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## AUSTRALIA SEES GENEVA AT WORK

Commonwealth's Attorney-General Leader of Personnel of Delegation

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Australian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly is constituted as follows: The Commonwealth Attorney-General, J. G. Latham; the High Commissioner in London, Sir Joseph Cook; Mr. Manning, Sir Arthur Rickard, and Miss Freda Bage. Mr. Latham was one of the official advisers to W. M. Hughes, then Prime Minister, at the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1920, when the League of Nations was originated. He was selected to lead the delegation and will devote himself entirely to the representation of Australia at Geneva.

Sir Joseph Cook is a former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and has represented Australia at meetings both of the League Council and the Assembly on several previous occasions.

Mr. Manning is member of the House of Representatives for Macquarie, New South Wales, a seat he has held since 1922. From 1917 to 1920 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Sir Arthur Rickard is president of the Millions Club, Sydney, and a well-known business man. He is a keen advocate of immigration. Miss Freda Bage is principal of the Women's College within the University of Queensland, a post she has held since 1914. In 1911 she was one of the delegates from Australia at the meeting of the International Council of Women at Stockholm, while in 1924, during a year's leave of absence, she attended an international conference of Lyceum Clubs in Geneva as Australian delegate. She represented the Queensland National Council of Women at a meeting of the International Council of Women at Copenhagen, was delegate for the Australian Federation of University Women at the biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, and attended the education conference of the League of Empire held in London, as the representative of the University of Queensland.

**ITALY MARKS ANNIVERSARY**  
ROME, Sept. 20 (P)—The fifty-sixth anniversary of the taking of Rome in 1870 was celebrated throughout Italy today with appropriate ceremonies.

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Fine Footwear and Hosiery

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## CANTON DECIDES TO END BOYCOTT

Notifies Britain of Proposed Action, and Seeks Right to Levy Small Surtax

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British Government has been officially informed of the Canton Government's desire to call off the anti-British boycott early in October, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands. In return, Canton demands the right to levy a small surtax on goods entering the port, and this proposal is being "sympathetically considered" by the British Government.

It is noted here, however, that the Canton surtax proposal is in essence the same as the scheme which the tariff conference at Peking has been considering for the whole of China as a means of increasing the revenues of the central government. The question, therefore, arises whether the Great Britain can accept this issue without consultation with the other powers, and also what effect it would have on the present chaotic conditions in China if the local authorities at Canton were given the right to levy a customs surtax which has been refused to the central government at Peking.

Regarding the two British merchant vessels detained at Wanshan, on the Yang-tze-kiang, the Monitor representative understands that Gen. Yang Sen has now agreed to release them, pending an impartial investigation, and the British hope the incident can be considered closed.

Meanwhile, however, it has been decided to evacuate the women and children from Chungking on the Upper Yang-tze-kiang, owing to local anti-British manifestations by the inhabitants.

### Americans in Wuchang

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20 (AP)—With the city of Wuchang completely shut off from the outside world by the unrelenting siege of the "Red" Cantonese army, anxiety is increasing over the fate of the 27 foreigners. Among them are 21 Americans.

The foreigners have been forbidden to leave the city. Only a few days' food supply is available.

The Americans in Wuchang are: Bishop A. A. Gilman, Robert A. Kemp, E. E. A. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, Dr. Paul Wakefield, Miss Christine Barr, E. P. Miller, E. L. Souder, Dr. Theodora Bliss, Miss Catherine Bennett, Miss Nina G. Johnson, Miss Mabel E. Gibson, Miss E. M. Buchanan, Dr. Mary L. James, Miss M. J. Ravenel, Miss W. E. Stewart, Mrs. E. G. Stodman, R. E. Wood, Miss Russell, Father Adolph Kirt and Miss Mary Haddich.

### Steamers to Be Returned

PEKING, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British Legation announced today the successful outcome of the negotiations at Ichang between Rear Admiral Cameron and delegates of Gen. Yang Sen for the return of the steamers seized by Yang Sen's forces at Wanshan, on the Yang-tze River.

Three American sailors were wounded, none of them seriously, when the gunboat Pigeon was fired on Sunday morning while passing the city of HanYang on the Yang-tze River, according to reliable foreign telegrams from Hankow.

## NELSON MUNICIPALITY IN FLOURISHING STATE

NELSON, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Few small cities on the North American continent are in such good financial shape as Nelson, according to statements issued by the municipal authorities. The bonded indebtedness of the city is only \$550,000, and the municipality owns all its utilities, including a power plant which will be fully paid for next year, waterworks, gas plant and street railway.

A new waterworks system was brought into operation in August, the plant being installed without the city borrowing a dollar. On its power plant in 1925 the city made a profit of \$47,000; on its waterworks \$31,000, and the street railway practically broke even with a 5-cent fare. During August 31 per cent of the city's taxes were collected, the taxpayers receiving a 15 per cent rebate for prompt payment.

## RAYMOND H. DAVIS

Formerly of Jordan Marsh Co.  
Announces the Opening of a Studio of

## Interior Decorations

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BOSTON  
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## THE BOYDEN SHOE



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"An Object of Admiration"

Quality Since 1833  
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NEWARK, N. J.  
Ask your dealer or write us

## Men From Ranks Become Directors

Part in Control Follows Profit Sharing in Soap Concern's Policy

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20 (Special)—A pipe-fitter, a painter's assistant, and a soap pumper are now members of the directorate of Procter & Gamble, one of the leading soap manufacturing concerns in the United States. Therefore, of the 12 directors, three are from the ranks of employees.

William Young, pipe-fitter in the Ivorydale plant; Charles de Rosa, painter's assistant of Port Ivory, New York; and John Tipple, soap pumper in the Kansas City plant, are the employee-directors chosen in elections held in the three principal manufacturing centers of the company in this country.

All are actively engaged in everyday labor and owe their advancement to the direction of affairs of the company to the employee-director plan which was first inaugurated at the Ivorydale plant of the company, several years ago.

In reality, this plan dates back to 1888, when a profit-sharing system was inaugurated by the company, which was among the first of the American business organizations to realize that there would come a time when workmen as well as moneyed persons might be shareholders in a growing corporation.

Many benefits for employees have been inaugurated, principal of which was that of "guaranteed employment," started in August, 1924. Employees under the profit-sharing plan were guaranteed 48 weeks' work in the year.

## GOPEL OF PEACE PREACHED BY LABOR

Veteran British Strike Leader Deprecates Industrial Unquiet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Some 3500 people attended the inaugural meeting of the Industrial Peace Union at Cardiff yesterday. The new movement, organized by J. Havelock Wilson, moderate labor leader and head of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, will attempt to establish a five-years' peace in industry.

Mr. Wilson said: "I have been saying for six years that the people of this country are anxious for industrial peace. Fifty years' experience has taught me to know the Labor movement from the top to the bottom. I have led more strikes in Cardiff than any other man, yet I am here to preach the blessed gospel of peace. The people who suffer most from strikes are not the employing classes, but the working classes. Labor leaders who have not learned that lesson are no leaders at all. The leader who has not the courage to speak out to prevent his people suffering is no leader at all. The doctrine of industrial peace is the doctrine of common sense, and the recent general strike was a mistake, a crime and the greatest calamity that has ever overtaken British Labor."

Other meetings are already arranged for in Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham and other industrial centers.

## FEDERAL JUDGES TO MEET

WASHINGTON (AP)—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, has summoned the senior federal circuit judges to a conference here on Sept. 27, to discuss the condition of litigation in federal courts throughout the country.

## Ida R. Gill

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## FRANCO-ITALIAN ISSUE CLARIFIED

Interview Between Mussolini and French Ambassador Improves Situation

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 20.—The French Ambassador, René Besnard, who has returned to Rome after conferring with Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, has had a prolonged interview with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, with whom he discussed the situation created after the recent attempt against Signor Mussolini. The situation, according to an official communiqué issued from the Italian Foreign Office, has now been cleared as far as the attitude of both governments is concerned. Signor Mussolini and Besnard agreed as to eliminating any instances which might disturb the relations and cordial friendship existing between France and Italy.

In the absence of an official indication of the results of the conference between Signor Mussolini and the French Ambassador, The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered from well-informed quarters that Signor Mussolini again expressed to the French representative his regret at the recent hostile demonstrations against the French consulates in several towns of Italy. M. Besnard stated that as soon as the French Government received from the Italian Government proof of any person who had been in French territory being implicated in the last attack on the Duce it would take all necessary measures, but France apparently refuses now to make any concessions on the matter of political refugees, as these might be interpreted as given by France under Fascist pressure.

The Italian Government is further desirous that all outstanding questions with France, including that of political emigrés, should be discussed together with the view to reach a general agreement, but the French view is that each problem should be discussed separately. The first result of the exchange of views of Signor Mussolini and M. Besnard will be to end the press campaign going on between the two countries which greatly excited public opinion.

## BELGIUM TO PROHIBIT SALE OF ALCOHOL

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 20 (AP)—Belgium is going dry. The Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, informed a delegation of cafe proprietors today.

The Minister, who is responsible for the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in cafes and restaurants, now in force, said he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale of alcohol under any conditions except for industrial purposes.

## MEXICO CITY POLICE ARREST TWO HUNDRED

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 (AP)—About 200 men and women, declared by the police to be Roman Catholics, have just been arrested. They were holding a meeting under the auspices of the League for Defense of Religious Freedom and discussing the religious situation growing out of the Government's recent restrictions. They were taken to police headquarters for examination. The charge lodged against those arrested was that they were holding a meeting for seditious purposes.

## Come to Hotel Carlton

San Francisco's newest hotel  
1075 SUTTER ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA

8th Floor Liberty 5577  
73 Water St. Boston, Mass.

Choice English and American Furniture at modest prices . . .

ONE of the rarest forms of Early American tables is the Instep Table, named from the shoe or foot on which it stands.

The original of the Danersk Instep Table above is in a well-known collection at Hartford, Conn. Our table is a faithful copy, yet we are offering it for only \$19. This price is indicative of the Danersk range, wherein many things of great interest and real value may be had at modest expenditure.

We are the largest manufacturers dealing direct with the purchaser making related groups of furniture for the entire home, club or executive office.

DANERSK FURNITURE  
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION  
383 Madison Avenue, New York City

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20 (Special)—There is no thought of giving up now, stated Corp. James Tanner of Washington, D. C., as the sixteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened here. Some 105,000 veterans of the Civil War remain, he said, and half of these are members of the G. A. R.

Corporal Tanner was appointed at the last annual encampment, together with Samuel R. Van Sant, formerly Governor of Minnesota, and Dr. Lewis Pilcher of New York, all past national commanders, to suggest a plan this year for disposing of the records of the organization and \$40,000 in the treasury when the time arrives for disbanding.

James E. Jewell of Fort Morgan, Colo.; Frank Walsh of Milwaukee, and John M. Clem of Newark, O., are active candidates for commander-in-chief.

Among the cities that have extended invitations for next year's encampment are Detroit, Denver, Philadelphia, Dayton, Seattle, Pasadena, and Portland, Ore.

The several women's organizations will petition Congress to pass a law giving widows of soldiers an increase in pensions commensurate with the advance made at the last session to veterans. Such a movement, it is said, has the enthusiastic support of the Grand Army.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20 (AP)—Judge L. W. Forgrave of St. Louis, Mo., has started a movement to bring about the establishment of a \$2,500,000 memorial to veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and World War strifes.

Interest in the annual convention of the ladies of the Grand Army, of the Republic centered around the selection of a new national president to succeed Mrs. Lide E. Mansen of Crawfordsville, Ind.



Seattle, Wash.  
Special Correspondence

AMONG the guests registered at a large hotel here were two mothers from the Orient. They, with their children, had just arrived on a big ship and were obliged to await the arrival of their husbands from another town.

Being unaccustomed to American ways they sat patiently in their rooms trying to keep their little ones quiet and to keep them in the rooms. The busy housekeeper sensed their plight and came to their rescue. She showed them how to turn on the lights and how to ring for the elevator and how to go down to the hotel entrance, and as soon as she was relieved from duty she took them to a café where they could eat the food cooked in the same manner as they prepared it at home and where waiters spoke their own tongue.

The next day they were shown to a little park where the children could play undisturbed and the mothers could enjoy the flowers, lawn, and trees, and watch little boats sailing on a lake.

When the husbands arrived, the housekeeper was offered a reward for her kindness. But she declined, saying the happy faces were all the reward she needed.

Thun, Swit.  
Special Correspondence

ONE hot summer's evening a tutor and his pupil were following a path which led through a vineyard. They were chatting gayly when the latter stepped aside and cried, "Oh, here is a pair of shoes under this vine. If I were to hide them what a joke it would be on that vine-dresser!"

The tutor replied, "No, my boy, we can do better than that. Let us put a five-franc piece in each shoe and then we will hide under this bush."

This was done and they waited a few minutes until the man had finished his work and gathered up his tools preparing to leave. He slipped one foot into a shoe. "What is that?" He bent down in surprise—a gleaming coin shone in the bottom of the shoe. He tried to put on the other and there again a silver coin looked as though it were smiling at him.

Unable to contain himself longer, he knelt down and said: "My God! I am grateful to Thee. Thou knowest that we were hungry and Thou hast answered our prayer."



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The New Winter Fashion

For Miss 14 to 20

Embodying—the new atmosphere the brilliant imagination and the exquisite art of Paris

THE original model was made exclusively for the Wanmaker Store by a Parisian couturiere whose genius has within a short time placed her among the great artists. She is a vivid example of the new and vivacious Paris!

"This MIMI frock is perfection," says one who knows. "It has the proper lines adaptable to each figure. The neckline is right—the waistline—the sleeves—the little bows—all are exactly right. It is the best dress I have seen this season."

We are introducing the new MIMI in heavy silk crepe—the silk of the hour in Paris. Of course, it is beautifully made and finished—the hem is right—the fit is right—the quality and workmanship are all they should be.

The colors are glorious.

Biarritz Blue  
Beauvais Blue  
Marine Blue  
Bordeaux Red  
Chanel Red  
Paris Gray  
Black  
Sebastian Beige  
Pau Brown  
Chantilly Green

MIMI is a cosmopolitan frock. It can be worn equally well in France, England, America, Belgium—in every smart place in the world!

And perhaps the most surprising thing about MIMI is its price—  
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## G. A. R. TO RETAIN ITS ENCAMPMENT

\$2,500,000 Fund Proposed for Memorial to Service in Three Wars

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## TURKISH PRESS ADMITS ERROR IN LOTUS CASE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20 (AP)—Lieutenant Desmons, officer of the French steamer Lotus, who was sentenced to jail by a Turkish court because of a recent collision with a Turkish cargo vessel in which several lives were lost, has been permitted to go home to France pending his appeal. The captain of the Turkish vessel also was sentenced to prison. No change in his sentence has been announced.

The Turkish Government is confident of an amicable settlement of the controversy with France and the presence of two French cruisers in local waters has excited no alarm. The Turkish press shows a remarkable change of attitude in the Lotus affair and admits the Turkish court erred in not granting Desmons's immediate provisional liberty and in continuing the case after France agreed to submit the quarrel to the Hague court.

One of the favorite night calls on the service department of the average bureau is this, by telephone: "I've run out of gas. How soon can you send some out here?"

"Where are you?"

"There is a gasp at the other end of the wire. The gasless motorist is baffled. Finally he says:

"Why—er, I don't know."

"There is the record of one woman, going from Cleveland, O., to Hagerstown, Md., who asked how far the journey to the Maryland city was. When told, she asked naively:

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"Where are you?"

"There is a gasp at the other end of the wire. The gasless motorist is baffled. Finally he says:

"Why—er, I don't know."

"There is the record of one woman, going from Cleveland, O., to Hagerstown, Md., who asked how far the journey to the Maryland city was. When told, she asked naively:

"How long can I keep a marriage license before I use it?" is another

## Most Family Motor Tours Are Routed From Back Seat

American Automobile Association Officials Find That "Mother" Generally Decides Which Scenery Is Best

Special from Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON—When the American family starts out on a motor tour it is the women folk who determine routes and decide details, according to officials of 841 touring bureaus of A. A. clubs who come in daily contact with the hordes of motorists abroad on the highways of the Nation.

Experience, says a statement issued by the American Automobile Association, has taught the men behind the touring counters who await the discussion of issues of the tour, that they will save time by giving the routing originally requested by the women of the party.

"The man or men of the party may for a half-dozen reasons want to get back home, but the women usually decide when and how," the A. A. statement observes.

"I've got to get home," Mr. Husband declares bluntly.

"But we haven't seen near all of it yet, dear," his better half protests, calmly but firmly.

The Last Word

"I'm sorry, but we can't go much farther," friend husband rejoins, a trifle irritated. "The tires are going fast. . . . And my business will go to rack and ruin. You'll get all worn out, yourself. And I'm running low on money. It just can't be done, that's all."

"The wife, who perhaps knows better, ignores all the reasons. Perhaps she took pains not to hear them. In any event she comes back with the emphatic:

"Well, we'll go ahead anyhow. I want to see the scenery. There's lots of it around."

"Tell her roads are impassable," the husband whispers.

Amusing incidents revealing the very human characteristics of the 36,000,000 Americans who spent part of the summer on wheels are recorded:

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## WATERS RECEDE IN FLOOD ZONE

Iowa and Illinois Report Falling Rivers—Relief Work Is Pressed

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 20 (Special)—While the flood waters receded about Sioux City, marking the passing of the crisis, relief workers turned swiftly to the aid of families washed out in the worst flood this community has seen for 35 years.

Some 3000 houses were surrounded by water in an area comprising 200 city blocks when the Floyd and Big Sioux Rivers, which meet the Missouri here, overran their banks when swelled by heavy rains at their headwaters. The damage was done principally by the Floyd. The waterswept area lies in the half-populated lowlands.



## PASTOR DEFENDS MODERN YOUTHS

## Responsive to Right Leadership, Says Speaker at Babson Conference

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 20 (Special)—Visitors who attended the National Business Conference at Babson Park were on their way home today after having heard the conference closed in yesterday afternoon's session by an address, "Unharnessed Tides," by the Rev. William S. Board of the First

Introducing his subject with a reference to the project recently approved by the voters of Maine to utilize the tides of the Bay of Fundy to generate electric power, the Rev. Mr. Beard spoke on utilizing or "harnessing" of the forces of character through the providing of fit training, leadership and educational opportunities for youth. He gave in-

stances of how the development of new countries had been pioneered largely by churchmen.

Touching on the existence of a similar though yet unexpressed sentiment of service in the younger gen-

eration of today, he drew illustrations from current college activities to show that "youth will respond to a moral and spiritual leadership if we give it to them in a real and organized fashion."

Several exhibits which were brought together in the various buildings of the Babson Institute

during the conference proved interesting to the men and women who came to hear the business discussions. One of these consisted of the collection of original editions of books by Sir Isaac Newton, a collection begun by Mr. and Mrs. Babson in 1920 and enlarged by material obtained by Mrs. Babson in England this year.

untry about a year. He will partly place Dr. Elmer Berry, who is on leave in New York to found a training school for playground directors.

**IT**

ge 13

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)  
p. m.—A. Dallas, 8—Vocal recital. 10  
p. m.—Super music by Vincent Lopez  
orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)  
p. m.—Hollenden orchestra. 7—Allen  
orchestra. 8—Studio program. 11—Em-  
merson Gill's orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)  
p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner con-  
cert. 8—Detroit orchestra.

WVXZ, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)  
p. m.—Dinner program. 8—Studio  
program.

WVJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)  
p. m.—Jean Goldkette's capital sym-  
phony orchestra. 7:15—Capitol  
orchestra.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**  
**CCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**  
 15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—  
 Pioneer Opera House—New York  
 program, grand opera. 10—Weather  
 report; closing grain markets and baseball  
 lists. 11:30—Organ recital.

**TLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)**  
 5 p. m.—Gibson orchestra, directed by  
 J. W. Visconti. 8—Poplar hour. 8—  
 Rainbow Garden hour. 9—Dance music.

**KRC, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)**  
 15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his or-  
 chestra. 8—Eugene O'Neil's baritone.  
 11—Dance program. 9—Program under  
 auspices of Bentley Post, American Le-  
 12—Popular program.

**KM, Nashville, Tenn. (425 Meters)**  
 5 p. m.—Organ recital. 8—Recital

**STUDIO PROGRAM.**  
**IOX, St. Louis, Mo. (256 Meters)**  
 10:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital.  
 special musical program. 3—Orchestra  
 and soloists. 3—Feature program.  
 4—Easy program. 4—Music Low-  
 hour.  
**WEAF, Kansas City, Mo. (886 Meters)**  
 1 p. m.—Marketgram and weather  
 report; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady;  
 Daniel Carver; orchestral selections.  
 2—Easy program. WEAF, New York  
 presentation by the WEAF Grand  
 Opera Company. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—  
 The Straight's orchestra, organ sung  
 by Ted Meyn; Earl Coleman's orchestra.  
**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE**

leam Andrew Hart, C. S. B., will  
 ure at First Church of Christ,  
 ntist, New York, Sept. 20, 7 p. m.,  
 ern standard time, under the  
 oices of nine Churches of Christ,  
 ntist, in Greater New York,  
 CA, New York City, will radio-  
 this lecture on 341 meters wave-  
 th.



## B. & M. WINTER SCHEDULES CONTINUE FAST SERVICES

Boston-Portland "Flying Yankee" Extended to Bangor—  
Ten Trains Daily to Portsmouth—Connections Im-  
proved for "Minute Man" Westward Run

Fall and winter time-tables of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which were made public today to become effective Sept. 26, maintain the fast schedules set last spring, and include the following improvements and changes:

The "Flying Yankee" will run on the fastest schedule ever operated over the western route between Boston and Portland—2 hours, 40 minutes, clipping 5 minutes from the present time in each direction, and it will be extended through to Bangor. Through passenger service on the eastern division via Portsmouth is readjusted in connection with the announced necessity for discontinuing use of the old wooden bridge across the Piscataqua River in the next year or two.

The "Pine Tree Limited" and the St. John night train are among the through services which are being continued over the Portsmouth route in the fall time-tables, but several other through trains on this line are succeeded by a close connecting service via Portsmouth and Dover. Between Boston and Portsmouth and intermediate cities, in each direction, the schedules provide the "first class" service which Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine, assured those communities at a recent conference. The Portsmouth-Boston time-tables show 20 trains a day, or 10 each way; 75 trains to and from Salem, with 36 eastbound and 39 west, and 98 trains a day to and from Lynn, 49 each way.

**Fast Freight Continued**  
Freight service between Portland, Boston and intermediate points will continue under the recent fast schedules, and express and mail service will be unimpaired, according to a statement by the Boston & Maine, in which it is added that the relatively few through passengers affected by the changes will be adequately provided for by the connecting services.

A new all-steel, limited-stop train will run to Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover as a first section of the "Flying Yankee." Leaving Boston at 8:40 a. m., it will make the express run to Lawrence in 35 minutes, to Haverhill in 40 minutes, and to Exeter in 1 hour 18 minutes, believed to be record time on regular schedules.

The "Cannon Ball Express" is re-established as a fast New Hampshire business men's train to Boston in the morning, and in the evening, a parlor car, equipment and limited stops. It will leave Concord at 7:45 a. m., and will leave the North Station at 4:30 p. m.

Between Lowell and Boston the new time-tables show 13 trains out of a total of 41, which will make the 26-mile run in 40 minutes or less. In the Connecticut River Valley, an improved through service to New York is inaugurated from White River Junction, Vt., Claremont, N. H., and intermediate points, with the "White Mountain Express," maintained for year-round service, instead of being discontinued after the summer as in other years.

The "Minute Man" will continue its fast service between New England and the West on the original schedules, leaving the North Station for Chicago at 3 p. m., and arriving from the West at 7:25 a. m., with improved connections to and from points in Maine and Vermont.

**Gas-Electrics Introduced**  
Gasoline-electric motor trains are being introduced to supply added main-line service on the eastern and western divisions, the eastern division train leaving the North Station for Portsmouth at 11:45 a. m., and on the return trip leaving Portsmouth at 4 p. m. with two trips a day each way between North Lawrence and the North Station.

With the further speeding up of the "Flying Yankee" over the now partially rock-ballasted western route, a schedule which equals the running time of the "Pine Tree Limited" over the eastern route, the Boston & Maine announces that this train has become a fixture.

Established in April as a crack train principally for the summer tourist movement in contrast with the establishment of the "Pine Tree Limited" last fall for service to the State of Maine, the Boston & Maine states that this campaign service providing a crack train each way, morning and evening, between Portland and Boston, is being made permanent in connection with the improvements and economies growing out of the partial concentration of through service on the western division.

Under the new arrangements the "Flying Yankee" becomes available to and from eastern division points for the first time. As a typical example of the service arranged to replace through trains and to avoid the old wooden bridge, the connections with the "Flying Yankee" are cited.

**Service Extended**  
Portsmouth passengers for Portland will leave there at 10 a. m., reach Dover at 10:24, and with a prompt connection with the "Flying Yankee," arrive in Portland at 11:40 a. m. By connection from the "Flying Yankee," which leaves Portland at 4:30 p. m., the time-tables show they can reach Portsmouth at 5:50 p. m., with the same service available to and from Lynn, Salem and other eastern division cities.

The Bangor Express, which has been leaving Portland at 6:10 p. m., for Boston, is being diverted to the North Station, reaching Boston at 9:05 p. m.

As a result of the popularity of the "Pine Tree" on the morning run from Portland, the railroad announces, patronage of the train which follows it has become so light that it is being discontinued.

The Boston & Maine's battery of crack Montreal trains are extending their service. The "Red Wing," leaving the North Station at 10:15 p. m., via the Canadian Pacific route, will stop at Lowell hereafter, and also at Leominster and Plymouth, N. H.

The "Ambassador," leaving the North Station at 12:30 p. m., will continue her special schedule via the

Central Vermont and Canadian National, with observation car and radio equipment. The "New Englander," her companion train leaving at 8 p. m., and the "Alouette," day companion to the "Red Wing" leaving at 9 a. m., are unchanged.

## MAJ.-GEN. O'RYAN TAKES AIR POST

Colonial Lines' Expansion  
in Passenger-Express  
Fields Promised

Acceptance by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the presidency of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., will bring to the air transportation business in New England an executive of wide experience who will devote his entire time to making aviation an actual, everyday commercial service, according to W. Irving Bulard of Boston, retiring president of the corporation.

General O'Ryan, who was commander of the Twenty-Seventh Division during the World War, has been since that time an attorney in New York City, serving also for the past five years as New York State Transit Commission. His work on this commission, it is expected, will prove a valuable basis for his entry into the field of commercial carrying by air. With his advent the financial structure of the Colonial company, which has been expanded by the participation of New York banking and industrial interests, it was announced.

**Triple Motor Airplanes**  
Mr. Bulard, who will become chairman of the executive committee of the Colonial Air Transport, said that the plans of the company, which General O'Ryan will begin to put into practical effect, include the expansion of the service from the present air mail contract to comprise the carrying also of passengers and express between Boston and New York.

With new three-motored Fokker ships which are soon to be received, the transport will greatly increase its carrying capacity and reliability over that of the present single-motor type, he said, and will have excellent accommodations for passengers.

The company hopes to inaugurate daily passenger service with these machines next spring, serving Boston, Hartford, Conn., and New York with a three-hour schedule, perhaps leaving Boston at 1 p. m. and landing at the New York airport at 4 p. m.

**Beacons for Night Flying**  
Within three months the Boston-Hartford-New York air route will be marked with lights for night flying and served with emergency landing fields at short intervals, Mr. Bulard believes.

Plans for this work were drawn up by an officer of the United States Department of Commerce within the last few weeks and are now in the office of the department at Washington, he said. At present there is only one field on the route for emergency landings, though others can be provided by leases at relatively small cost.

General O'Ryan said in connection with his acceptance of the presidency of the enterprise that he considers the personnel of the Colonial Air Transport an ideal organization on which to build, and that additional routes are now under consideration.

**Boston-Buffalo Service**  
Some of these were mentioned by Mr. Bulard at the business conference at Babson Park last week when he spoke of projected lines to Buffalo, N. Y., and Montreal, Can., and the possible extension of the New York line to connect with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit at Philadelphia, so that passengers might go by air from Boston to Washington, D. C., and perhaps later via the Florida Airways as far as Havana, Cuba.

A development which may contribute toward the establishment of

**Bird Club Federation Expands  
Activities as Property Holder**

**Incorporates So as to Conserve Holdings—Brood of Heath Hens Reported—Terns Increase at Chatham Colony**

The quarterly report of the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England sets forth that, since the last report was made, the federation has been incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in order that it may legally hold property which, with its widening program for the establishment of new bird sanctuaries and conservation neighborhoods, public-spirited citizens may see fit to divert to such use.

The report further points out to those interested in aiding the federation to add to its holdings that there are 30 acres of land, owned by the Moran Estate of Fitchburg and adjoining the Watatic Mountain Reservation at Ashby, upon which the federation has always secured an option and for purchase of which negotiations are being carried on.

A gift of 11.5 acres of land at Cohasset, received from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, has been permanently placed under the custodianship of the South Shore Nature Club, an affiliated member of the federation, and plans are proceeding for its maintenance.

Officers of the federation are desirous that the public know of the ownership of several 1000-foot reefs of motion pictures, which include interesting scenes of the heath hen and ruffed grouse, and also of song and insectivorous birds, concentrated at feeding shelves and banding stations, which are available for use in connection with lectures before clubs and church groups.

an aerial transport line between Boston and Buffalo, N. Y., was recorded yesterday in the arrival at the Boston airport of Edward M. Rona, manager of the new airport at Buffalo which is being completed at a cost of \$750,000. With him came H. Ralph Badger, a member of the aviation committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

They are making a survey flight for the purpose of choosing a route

## Plans New Airways

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN

for a proposed New York-New England air service. They intend to hold a conference at Buffalo on Sept. 25 in which representatives from Boston, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Hartford, New York and Westfield, Mass., are expected to participate.

Underwood & Underwood  
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN

Will See New England  
Mr. Chin said that this convention, being held in the East as it is, is of very great interest to all Chinamen residing in this section of the United States. He said that the society is in a flourishing condition and that at present its members in the enrollment some 11,000 prosperous and influential Chinese-American merchants.

## GOV. BREWSTER MAKES CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

not trusted to govern the affairs of the Republican Party in this State. "Mr. Thayer at least had the cloak of principle and consistency to cover his attitude toward me. This threat recognized the good record of my administration and its title to support but refused to be loyal to the duly elected candidate of the Republican Party in the recent primary unless considerations entirely foreign to the present situation were settled to the satisfaction of men who seemed to forget the principles of their party in seeking personal advantage in a critical campaign.

**Might Well Consider**  
"It was urged upon me that my predecessor, Percival P. Baxter, had made a statement regarding the situation that was entirely satisfactory to Senator Hale with most beneficial results and that I might well consider the expediency of adopting a similar course.

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"Very similar threats of refusal to support the Republican ticket were also made by another gentleman who has enjoyed the highest honors from the Republican Party in this State, and it was equally impossible to consider the stipulations which he made as a condition for extending his support.

"It seems proper that the Republicans of the State of Maine should be acquainted with these facts in order as accurately as possible to appraise the results. This would indicate very clearly, and I refused to listen to such suggestions or to discuss them in any way believing that a proper regard for the welfare of the party required the determination without delay of the strength of the party who would betray it in such a way.

"The same principles in the Nation, and particularly in Massachusetts, may well be greatly encouraged by the attitude of the citizens of Maine."

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## Hep Sing Society Gathers in Boston for Its Convention

National Session of Merchants and Importers Is  
Conducted in Chinese Language—11,000 Are  
Enrolled in Organization's Membership

About 40 delegates and 400 to 500 interested visitors are in Boston today in connection with the holding of the national convention of the Hep Sing Society in the United States. The deliberations of the convention, proper, began this afternoon at 2:30 behind closed doors and the business of the country-wide meeting of merchants and importers is being conducted in the Chinese language.

Harry Chin of Boston and Edward Goon of New York are largely in evidence in the preliminaries of the gathering of the mercantile leaders of the Chinese business men in the United States today as the national officers who are coming across the Continent, many of them, had not arrived.

The convention is being held at 49 Harrison Street, South End, and, as the great influx of visitors and interested onlookers is a feature of the important gathering, the houses in the streets of the South End, where so many Boston Chinamen reside, have been decorated for the event. Many-colored strips of bunting, United States and Chinese flags are much in evidence, and tonight the district will blaze with the colors of the Orient.

**Will See New England**  
Mr. Chin said that this convention, being held in the East as it is, is of very great interest to all Chinamen residing in this section of the United States. He said that the society is in a flourishing condition and that at present its members in the enrollment some 11,000 prosperous and influential Chinese-American merchants.

He said that some night next week

## THREE GOVERNORS ATTEND EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Executives and Other Officials the Guests of Governor  
Fuller of Massachusetts at Luncheon

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20 (Special)—A large attendance and a bigger and more diversified show than has been seen here in any previous year marks this, the second day of the Eastern States Exposition's tenth annual fair. This is Governor's Day and three governors, Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, and John T. Trumbull of Connecticut, figured in the exercises.

Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, Lieut.-Gov. Nathaniel W. Smith of Rhode Island, and William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, also were in attendance and other northeastern states sent official representatives.

Governor Fuller gave a luncheon at noon to the visiting executives and members of his council also in attendance. Today also was children's day and a parade of junior bands and special entertainment features were put on for them. The attendance yesterday was 34,563, and set a new record for the opening day, the crowd today is much larger.

**Home Department**  
Exercises of the home department began this morning with Mr. James J. Storrow of Boston as chairman. For its exhibits and demonstrations a group of portable cottages is utilized. One of these is furnished and equipped for a "bride's first home" of five rooms. In another is a better home exhibit prepared by the organization of Better Homes in America. A pavilion has been erected for old-time dancing, for which Henry Ford's orchestra plays, and other special features.

At the opening session Mrs. Della Lutes spoke on "Furnishing a Home for Two," and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heron on "A Budget for the Bride." Tomorrow a cooking school will be organized. Wednesday, editors' day, household editors of numerous magazines will have a part in the program.

**Students' intercollegiate live-stock judging contests** got under way this morning, with 10 universities and colleges entered. Four dairy breeders' associations are offering a trophy in the dairy contest, and other trophies are offered by the exposition in the beef cattle, sheep, swine and draft horse contests. Medals and cash awards will be awarded in addition to the trophies.

Boys and girls from Maine, 150 strong, chosen on the merit of their club work and brought here by special train, are enjoying every minute of their stay. They are encamped near Camp Vail and get their meals with the regular 4-H Club representatives from the various states.

**Thirteen States**  
At Camp Vail, set aside for the 4-H Club work, 13 states are represented. Exhibits and demonstrations set forth distinctive activities of each. In the Junior Achievement camp more than 200 boys and girls are competing in exhibits and demonstrations. Workshops and a department store are in operation.

Junior musical organizations are daily giving exhibitions of their skill. Cash prizes are offered in six contests—one for birds, another for orchestra, and a third for drum and bugle corps.

Visiting governors and other state dignitaries were driven to the grounds under escort of militia last night, and a reception was given to them in the Coliseum. Later messages were radiocast from the visitors to their respective states.

Yesterday was Music Day, and the Springfield Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Mme. Vera Curtis, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, gave a concert in the afternoon, and there were band and orchestra concerts at night.

In the Massachusetts Building this year a flower and plant show is the main feature. A rose garden with trellises has been arranged and there are beautiful displays of gladioli and dahlias and also fall-blooming perennials. Another no-

It is the intention of the Massachusetts Chinese merchants and members of the society to give a great reception and entertainment in honor of the visiting delegates and the unofficial visitors. The entertainment and the dinner, he said, are to be distinctive Chinese in scope. Many excursions are to be planned and the visitors given every opportunity to see and learn something of Boston and New England.

Many matters of business concern are to be discussed during the progress of the convention which, it is expected, will continue for three, possibly four, weeks.

## BROADER EXTENSION LECTURE PROGRAM IS OFFERED PUBLIC

State Department of Education Announces Schedule of  
Boston Courses for Coming Winter—Classes in Appreciation of Painting and Sculpture Start Oct. 13.

Lecture courses in literature, music and art, the general sciences, commerce, engineering, and other special and general subjects to be presented in the coming winter will be given in Boston during the coming season by the division of university extension of the State Department of Education. In all 47 courses are listed at this time.

New this year in Boston are two courses in appreciation of painting and sculpture to be given by Mrs. Walter H. Siple, curator of decorative arts at the Worcester Art Museum.

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**Thirteen States**  
At Camp Vail, set aside for the 4-H Club work, 13 states are represented. Exhibits and demonstrations set forth distinctive activities of each. In the Junior Achievement camp more than 200 boys and girls are competing in exhibits and demonstrations. Workshops and a department store are in operation.

Junior musical organizations are daily giving exhibitions of their skill. Cash prizes are offered in six contests—one for birds, another for orchestra, and a third for drum and bugle corps.

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## RAIL MEDIATOR HOLDS HEARINGS

Meets Station Employees  
and Road Officials for In-  
formal Peace Parley

Mediation conferences, in which the first of three railway labor controversies in New England was taken up, were begun in Boston today by G. Wallace W. Hanger of Washington, D. C., member of the United States Railway Board of Mediation. Commissioner Hanger met representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees and officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad in a session at the Hotel Touraine. The station employees seek an increase of 5 cents an hour in wage rates.

Two other matters which will be taken up by the commissioner while he is here are an application of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks for a wage increase and

## BROADER EXTENSION LECTURE PROGRAM IS OFFERED PUBLIC

State Department of Education Announces Schedule of  
Boston Courses for Coming Winter—Classes in Ap-  
preciation of Painting and Sculpture Start Oct. 13.

Lecture courses in literature, music and art, the general sciences, commerce, engineering, and other special and general subjects to be presented in the coming winter will be given in Boston during the coming season by the division of university extension of the State Department of Education. In all 47 courses are listed at this time.

New this year in Boston are two courses in appreciation of painting and sculpture to be given by Mrs. Walter H. Siple, curator of decorative arts at the Worcester Art Museum.

## THREE GOVERNORS ATTEND EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Executives and Other Officials the Guests of Governor  
Fuller of Massachusetts at Luncheon

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20 (Special)—A large attendance and a bigger and more diversified show than has been seen here in any previous year marks this, the second day of the Eastern States Exposition's tenth annual fair. This is Governor's Day and three governors, Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, and John T. Trumbull of Connecticut, figured in the exercises.

Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, Lieut.-Gov. Nathaniel W. Smith of Rhode Island, and William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, also were in attendance and other northeastern states sent official representatives.

Governor Fuller gave a luncheon at noon to the visiting executives and members of his council also in attendance. Today also was children's day and a parade of junior bands and special entertainment features were put on for them. The attendance yesterday was 34,563, and set a new record for the opening day, the crowd today is much larger.

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an application of the American Federation of Railroad Workers for representation on an adjustment board for grievances at the Billerica shops of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Hanger then will proceed to Portland, Me., to hold conferences between the Brotherhood of Station Employees and the officials of the Maine Central Railroad.

Typical of the mediation process, the conferences held here today were

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## Roscoe C. Harper Appointed New York Prohibition Head

Importance of Check on State's Breweries and Warehouses Cited by Mr. Andrews

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Roscoe C. Harper of Waddington, N. Y., has been appointed prohibition administrator of the New York District, with headquarters at Buffalo, and will assume his duties immediately, according to an announcement by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This is considered one of the most important posts in the prohibition unit, because of the necessity for a careful checking up on the many breweries and warehouses operating under permit in New York State.

"The office requires particularly keen work," said Mr. Andrews in announcing the new appointment. "Brewery permits in New York need a thorough overhauling; this work requires a skilled man, and if the work is done as it should be there will be a marked improvement in enforcement conditions in the State." It was explained that the work connected with the Buffalo office requires a man of legal training and ability to deal with the permissive phases of enforcement, rather than an official of the "policeman" type. Law enforcement in New York State must begin with vigilant watch of the breweries and warehouses which operate under federal permit, Mr. Andrews believes.

**World Respect for Law**  
Mr. Harper has been legal counsel to the federal alcohol squad since its organization and was formerly counsel in the New York prohibition office. He is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in New York.

The increasing respect of foreign nations for the prohibition law of the United States is illustrated in a law recently passed in Norway, which has just come to Mr. Andrews' attention. This law renders any shipowner who employs a Norwegian ship for smuggling trade with a foreign country liable to a heavy fine.

"There is a growing recognition

among nations that it is not a desirable thing to have national commerce and industry engaged in violating the laws of a sister nation," Mr. Andrews declared. The results of the recent agreements reached in the conference with British officials are believed to herald a new era of international co-operation in law enforcement, based on the fact that international amity is threatened by continued efforts of citizens of one nation to profit through violating the laws of another nation.

**Norway's Co-operation**  
The action of Norway, according to Mr. Andrews, is evidence of a "wholesome attitude for a member of the family of nations." The text of the Norwegian law, which is indorsed by Mr. Andrews as a model for similar action by other countries, is as follows:

"Section 1. Any shipowner or managing owner who employs any Norwegian ship for smuggling trade to a foreign country shall be punished by fines.

"Any shipowner or managing owner who hires out or charters any Norwegian ship, when he knows or ought to know that the lessee or the charterer intends to employ the ship in smuggling trade on a foreign country, shall be punished in the same manner.

"Section 2. Smuggling trade under this law shall be deemed to include also the case of any ship whose cargo is unloaded beyond the customs boundary of another country under conditions which make it overwhelmingly probable that the intention is to smuggle such cargo.

"Section 3. The proceeds or profits gained by such unlawful act may by judicial decree be seized from the guilty party or from the person or persons on whose behalf he has acted."

## CONSENT DECREE BRIEFS FILED

Department of Justice Opposes Packers' Attempt to Void Settlements

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A large number of consent decrees, by which the Government has sought to obtain enforcement of the Anti-Trust laws, would be endangered if the packers' consent decree of 1920 is invalidated by the District Court of Appeals. It is declared in a brief filed in the District Court of Appeals, by the Department of Justice.

The "Big Five" packing companies, against whom the consent decree was entered as a settlement of various civil and criminal proceedings instituted by the Government, have contended that the decree is null and void, and that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia exceeds its jurisdiction in entering the decree. The decision of the lower court in May, 1925, denied the request for repeal of the decree, and the decision has been appealed by the packers.

**Its Principal Provisions**

The companies concerned are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company. The decree was entered with the consent of the packers. Its principal provisions included injunctions restraining the packers from owning stock in public stockyard market companies, terminal railroads and market newspapers, and from having co-called unrelated lines, such as the Sun grocer, canned fruit, and other products which were distributed through agencies of the packers.

The Department of Justice, in announcing its new brief against nullification of the decree, explained: "At the time of its entry the then department officials consented to the insertion of a clause in the preamble to the decree, denying that the decree adjudicated the defendants guilty of any violation of law and late in 1924 the packers used this, together with certain other features of the decree, as a basis for a motion in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to have it vacated and declared null and void because in excess of that court's jurisdiction. This motion the court denied on May 1, 1925, and from this order the packers, Swift & Co., and Armour & Co. appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. It was in connection with these appeals that the Government's present brief was filed."

The brief calls attention to the fact that the consent decree has been an important and effective instrument in the execution of federal anti-trust laws. "Many existing anti-trust decrees now in force are consent decrees which various defendants have induced the Government to accept in conclusion of suits which were being prosecuted against them," the department stated.

"It is shown that a serious situation is created if defendants can repudiate decrees which they themselves have signed, and all these consent decrees might be seriously endangered if, after the lapse of years and the loss of evidence upon which the suits were based, the Government could be compelled to come back into court and defend the merits of such decrees in connection with an attack upon their jurisdictional validity."

## MONTSERRAT TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED

Utilities Board Orders B. & M. to Stop Two Expresses

The Commission on Public Utilities today ordered the Boston & Maine Railroad to stop the express train now leaving Beverly Farms for Boston at 7:20 a. m., standard time, at the Montserrat Station, and also to stop at that station at 3:58 p. m., standard time, for Beverly Farms.

This service was restored on the petition of the city of Beverly and others who protested the cut. In its order the commission states: "While we are in sympathy with the efforts of the railroad to reduce its expenses and to improve its service and thus increase passenger traffic, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the improved service to the people of Cape Ann caused by the elimination of the stops of the two trains of the railroad is sufficient moment to warrant the consequent impairment of service to the people of Montserrat."

**BRITISH CRUDE RUBBER EXPORTS**  
LONDON, Sept. 19.—Rubber exports from British Malaya in August were 26,325 tons.

## In the Lighter Vein

**PROGRESS**  
"Senator started out as a page in the Senate."  
"And look at him now! He's 100 pages in the Congressional Record."

**DEMOCRACY**  
A Rolls-Royce drove up to the football field of the private school, and a very important-looking woman called out to a little fellow in uniform: "Will you please call my son, Master Algeron?"  
Just a moment there was a shout: "Hey, Skinner, your ma's here!"

**VACATIONING PRINTERS BACK**  
"Dr. Butler now needn't feel so ruffled about the misprint: 'Dr. Nicholas Murray, butler of Columbia University.'"  
"How's that?"  
"Well, this article says, 'Some of the greatest poets of the Greek were written by A. E. Schylus.'"

**HUMORIST**  
Mrs. 'Awkins (making conversation): "Nice hotel, ain't it? Why, there's a sink in our bedroom!"

**REMEMBERED**  
Wife: "You think so much of your old golf, you don't even remember when we were married."  
Hubby: "Sure I do. It was the day after I sank the 30-foot putt."—New Bernian.

**USELESS ABSTINENCE**  
A bishop was dining with a hostess before the afternoon service at which he was to speak. He ate very little, explaining that it was unwise to eat heavily before preaching.

The housewife could not attend the service, as she had the supper to prepare. When her husband came home she asked, "Well, how was he?"  
The husband, drawing a sigh, replied, "He might just as well of."—Outlook.

## NATION ANSWERS FLORIDA'S CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

The Duval County Hospital, was at the head of a corps of medical forces held ready for localities yet to be heard from.

A call sent out to the Florida American Legion from state headquarters requested that every Legion post be ready.

**Red Cross Takes Charge of Devastated District**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The nation-wide relief machinery of the American Red Cross is at work carrying aid and comfort to the thousands left homeless in the wake of the Florida hurricane.

From a score of sources its hastily marshaled forces sped to the scene of the disaster, while other of its units at home were preparing supplies to be shipped to the devastated Miami area.

The call for action came quickly after Gov. John W. Martin of Florida, in a telephone message from the state Executive Mansion at Tallahassee, had made an urgent appeal for help. He authorized the national Red

Cross headquarters here to take complete charge of all relief work. Complying with his request, Robert S. Parker, head of the Red Cross unit in Atlanta, Ga., was directed to ship six carloads of supplies at once to Miami and to prepare to send more as soon as the demands of the situation were known.

Telegrams called together all of the organization's units in larger southern cities, while James L. Fieser, national vice-chairman, hastened from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta to take personal command of the work.

Officials also indicated that probably some time during the day an appeal will be issued to the American public for funds to care for those made destitute in the storm. Whether this appeal will be made through President Coolidge, honorary president of the Red Cross, or an acting official, has not been determined.

Henry M. Baker, national director of disaster relief, was recalled from work in the flooded areas in the west, and is hastening by fast train and airplane to the new scene of trouble. Besides, two officials from headquarters are en route to aid in the mobilization of the relief units, and Miss Pauline Marshall of Cleveland, who assisted in relief operations after the tornado in northern Ohio in 1924, again has been called into service.

While orders were being issued, appeals began coming in from organization workers in Florida cities. Each asked for food, medical aid and nurses at once.

Officials as yet have not determined upon the amount of money that will be needed to care for those in distress, but it was their opinion that a large amount probably would be required, as news from all quarters indicated relief workers must cope with one of the worst disasters of all time on the North American continent.

**Chicago Prepares Train**

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Relief for sufferers in devastated areas of Florida will be offered by Chicago when a special train with medical forces and supplies will speed toward the southern state this afternoon. Officials of the Illinois Central, co-operating with the Chicago Herald and Examiner, are sponsors of the train. Funds for relief were secured by appeals broadcast over local stations.

**New York Will Do Its Bit**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker has telegraphed Florida authorities promising that

New York would do its share toward aiding the State. He also issued a public statement saying that New York "should lead the whole country in furnishing immediate succor."

**Coast Guard Sends Ships**

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 20 (AP)—The United States coast guard cutters Sauk and Badger left Key West for Miami last night. They carried national guardsmen, marines and sailors and supplies.

**B. & M. PETITIONS APPROVAL OF BONDS**

Issue of \$1,675,000 Would Expedite Reorganization

Approval of the issue of \$1,675,000 face value of new funding bonds, was sought in a petition filed today by the Boston & Maine Railroad with the Public Utilities Commission, through Howard D. Brown, chief counsel of the railroad.

This petition would carry out in part the provisions of the reorganization plan already approved by the Commission. Hearing on the petition was set for Thursday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 o'clock.

The petition states that \$38,571,000 of new funding bonds have already been issued in exchange of outstanding bonds, in accordance with the orders of the commission as given May 21 and Aug. 31. According to the petition, the Old Colony Trust Company, trustee, now has in its possession further outstanding bonds of \$1,675,000, which have been surrendered to the trustee by holders who wish an exchange for the new funding bonds.

**BRITISH LIBRARIAN TO SPEAK IN BOSTON**

Dr. Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Stepping-Stones to the Art of Typography" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be under the joint auspices of the Boston Society of Printers and the Boston Public Library. The public is cordially invited.

Dr. Guppy is librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, which is one of the most important collections of rare books in the English-speaking world. He is an authority on the history of books. He was the prime mover in raising

funds for the rebuilding of the library of Lorraine University, which was destroyed in the late war. He has received an honorary degree from the university.

**FRESHMEN GATHER AT MOUNT HOLYOKE**

President Woolley Receives New Class of 221 Students

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 20 (Special)—Freshmen week at Mount Holyoke College will open this afternoon, when President Woolley will give an informal reception for the 221 entering students and their parents, in the New York room of Student Alumni Hall. In accordance with the plan inaugurated last year, the freshmen are coming several days before the upper classes, and are being put through a systematic initiation into the various phases of college life.

On Friday the college will formally open. The freshmen will attend their first chapel service, and will meet the upper class girls in the house-parties given in the evening. Freshmen week will close Saturday afternoon with the Y. W. C. A. reception to freshmen, to which the freshmen will wear the white dresses traditional to the occasion, and to which they will be escorted by upper class girls.

In addition to the freshmen, 31 students are entering with advanced credit from other American colleges, and six students with credit from foreign universities.

**RUTLAND OFFICERS NAMED**

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 20 (Special)—George L. R. French of this city, general manager of the Rutland Railroad, has just been elected assistant vice-president in addition to the general management, and Louis G. Morphy of this city, chief engineer, has been chosen also general superintendent, an office which was abolished two years ago with the election of Mr. French to the general management.

**Electric Servel Refrigerators**

RICHARDSON-WAYLAND ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
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"Say It With Flowers"

**Arthur Langhans FLORIST**

MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION  
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

**RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD**

Incorporated  
DRY GOODS

We carry a complete line of Kleenex's Rubber Goods.

315 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

**High Grade But NOT High Priced**

**Willis-Smith-Crall Co.**

Incorporated  
Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store  
NORFOLK, VA.

**WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

## Airplane View of Miami and Biscayne Bay, Directly in the Storm's Path



Photograph Copyright by R. B. Holt, Miami

## SOUTHERN PART OF FLORIDA IN HURRICANE-SWEPT AREA

Fatalities Estimated to Total More Than 1000, With Property Damage Set at \$125,000,000—Gale Reaches 120-Mile-an-Hour Velocity

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Sept. 20 (AP)—Southeast Florida, visited by a hurricane for nine hours Friday night and Saturday, today had an estimated fatality list of more than 1000, and property damage in excess of \$125,000,000, with indications that the toll would amount still higher, when a more complete check is possible.

The injured in the storm-swept district were placed at 2000, with 33,000 homeless persons seeking relief. Tales of severe suffering and hardships were recounted by messages arriving here.

Water was knee deep in the streets of Miami and Miami Beach, all public utilities were disabled and restaurants were closed. Drinking water was served in half portions. Urgent appeals for food, water and clothing were answered by special relief trains that were dispatched to the storm area.

The fatality toll in the Miami vicinity was placed at 804 by Jerry H. Owen, general superintendent of the Florida East Coast Railway, of which 500 were in the City of Miami, 250 in Hollywood, and 184 in Hialeah. Other estimates listed 100 lost at Fort Lauderdale and a similar number at Moore Haven, 75 miles northwest of Miami, where the waters of Lake Okechobee were whipped over the dikes, flooding the city to a depth of 13 to 15 feet in some places.

Cutting a path from Miami north to Fort Lauderdale, the hurricane attained a velocity of 120 miles an hour, leaving wreckage in its wake. It roared across the Everglades and passed into the Gulf of Mexico with only slightly diminished intensity. The west coast was not damaged seriously. Fort Myers bore the brunt of the storm in the west coast. Citrus fruit suffered some damage.

At St. Petersburg several thousand trees were uprooted, and water flooded the outlying districts of Tampa.

Striking the vast expanse of Lake Okechobee on its northwestern sweep from the east coast the storm hurled enormous waves against the little city of Moorehaven.

A brief lull about 8 o'clock Saturday morning deceived hundreds into venturing forth to salvage their belongings, only to be struck by a more terrific wind than the first. While virtually every building in Miami bore marks from the hurricane, the 13-story Meyer-Kiser Bank Building, recently completed at a cost of \$1,000,000 was the only large structure seriously damaged. Its superstructure was twisted so badly it was feared the building would have to be razed.

Shipping seeking haven in the Miami Harbor was hard hit, more than 150 small craft, including yachts and pleasure boats, being lifted from the water and splintered on the shore.

## CALIFORNIA MOVES TO AID GRAPE TRADE

Mr. Hoover Declares Co-operation Is Imperative

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Co-operation of shippers, growers, bankers and railroad officials is necessary if the grape industry is to be maintained in California and consumption made to balance production, thereby avoiding overproduction, Herbert Hoover told a meeting of the Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board.

This board is composed of a joint railroad committee and a special grape plan committee of 21 growers, shippers and bankers who are searching for ways and means to improve the grape situation in this State. In response to Mr. Hoover's appeal to further organize the various perishable produce groups of California, more than 400 bankers, growers, shippers and railroad executives plan a meeting to perfect details of a co-operative organization on a state-wide basis.

Lack of co-operation in past years, Mr. Hoover said, has accentuated a condition in which overglutted markets and loss predominate. In the marketing of last year's crop of California grapes, 3000 cars were piled up at one time in New York, representing twice the supply which the markets could handle. On one carload of grapes, he showed, had exceeded the normal haul of 2100 miles by an additional 1800 miles, and finally become a total loss.

**RAILWAY HEADS PLAN MEETING**  
SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—E. H. Harman, president and assistant general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association at St. Louis, has been made chairman of a committee to arrange the convention of the American Association of Railroad Superintendents to be held here in 1927. The association has 2000 members in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Alaska and Honduras.

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Exclusive Furnishings

Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.

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"THE SHOPPING CENTER"  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Select a Refined GIFT

From  
**Schwarzschild's**  
Silverware—Jewelry  
Novelties  
2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA.  
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

## RED CROSS OF BOSTON RAISING FLORIDA FUND

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross announced today that, in response to a telegram received from John Barton Payne, national chairman of the American Red Cross, subscriptions for the relief fund to be sent to Florida would be received at the executive offices, 45 Newbury Street.

The text of the telegram, which is addressed to Roy M. Cushman, director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, follows:

"Red Cross extending relief entire devastated area Florida hurricane disaster. Your chapter authorized receive and forward, national headquarters, Washington, all contributions for relief. Adequate publicity should immediately be given fact that citizens in your community can contribute through chapter."

Mr. Cushman said today that all money subscribed by citizens of this Red Cross district would be sent to Washington, the local chapter bearing all overhead expense in connection with soliciting and collecting such funds.

The following statement was issued by Governor Fuller today: "I am advised by the American Red Cross that money is urgently needed for immediate relief in Florida. Massachusetts has always responded to the call of the stricken and the unfortunate, and I ask that our citizens give generously to the end that our neighbors in Florida may receive the assistance so necessary."

"I request that all contributions be made through the medium of the American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, or through any local chapter."

**Howell Bros.**

Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.  
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"

**Radio Sets and Parts**

Freud-Bismann, Radiolas, Atwater-Kent.  
Amrad and Grebe.

**Exide**

The Long Life Battery  
OSBELT-McARON, Inc.

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Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES

**Thalhimer Brothers**

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Make this "Your Bank"  
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Corner 3rd and Broad Streets  
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"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

We carry a complete line of the celebrated OSBORN BRUSHES in our Good Housekeeping Dept.

**Miller & Rhoads**

"THE SHOPPING CENTER"  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Select a Refined GIFT

From  
**Schwarzschild's**  
Silverware—Jewelry  
Novelties  
2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA.  
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

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AS A GIFT  
This superb edition of the Bible is an excellent gift for a friend. We will stamp the recipient's name in pure gold on the front cover for 50 cents extra.

Orders for five or more will be filled at the special price of \$4.90 a copy, delivery charges prepaid by us. If thumb index edition is desired, add 50 cents per book. Special terms on larger quantities.

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# Liquor Drinking Cut 84 Per Cent by Dry Law, Finds Prof. Fisher, Yale Economist

(Continued from Page 1)

tion tried until war-time prohibition had been tried first. To me, prohibition was, and is, merely an experiment in the long fight against alcohol; and I feared to see that experiment tried permanently and irrevocably until after it had been tested temporarily.

"My own program and that of the committee with which I had worked was to get war-time prohibition enacted on its merits as a war measure for the duration of the war, and for one year thereafter. Then, on the basis of the record of war-time prohibition, and after all war hysteria was over, permanent prohibition might properly be submitted.

"But we all know what happens to the best laid plans of mice and men. Neither my plans to take one little step first, nor the brewers' plans to crush out all prohibition, were to be realized.

"What actually happened was that Constitutional prohibition came first. The resolution submitting it to the states passed the Senate Aug. 1, 1917, and the House Dec. 18, 1917.

"War-time prohibition did come eventually. But when it came not only had Constitutional prohibition been provided for, but the war itself was over. President Wilson signed the bill Nov. 21, 1918, and the law became operative July 1, 1919. One could scarcely imagine a more illogical program.

"The reason was that the senators who had acceded to President Wilson's request to withdraw the war-time prohibition clause, and the law act thereby so disappointed and angered their dry constituents that these senators felt constrained to do something to set themselves right.

"Took Advantage of Situation  
"And the Anti-Saloon League very astutely took advantage of the situation to propose the act submitting the Eighteenth Amendment. Other important agencies which helped to bring about the amendment were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the various church temperance organizations, especially the Methodist, the Methodist Church South, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian, the Order of Good Templars and the Prohibition Party.

"It was easy even for wet senators to let this act pass, on the theory that it did not really enact prohibition, but merely submitted it to the states. The act was passed and Constitutional prohibition was on its way.

"When three-quarters of the states had ratified, the amendment became a part of the Constitution. But under it prohibition was not to be effective until one year later, namely, Jan. 17, 1920.

"Meantime, the measure of war-time prohibition had been slowly making progress in Congress, in spite of all the opposition and delays; and after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and ratified by the states that opposition became helpless.

"The result was that, though the war was over, the long-pending war-time prohibition bill was finally passed as a means of filling in the gap between the adoption of Constitutional prohibition and its taking effect.

"This was pretty hard on the brewers, who had counted on a year's breathing space; but the brewers relented, and showed scant sympathy at that juncture.

"At a meeting in Atlantic City soon after these events, Wayne B. Wheeler paid me the somewhat doubtful compliment of having 'done more to bring about war-time prohibition than any other man who wears shoes leather.' War-time prohibition, as such, never really existed. Nor did it finally pass, and called war-time prohibition, ever serve as a preliminary experiment by which we might judge of the value of permanent prohibition.

"Evidently Constitutional prohibition came on the country somewhat prematurely. That is to say, it came before certain sections, notably the East and the great cities, were prepared for it by education. . . .

"During the last six years in which we have been under national prohibition, its imposition by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have won distinguished foes. The Moderation League, which presented to the Senatorial Subcommittee on the Judiciary in Washington during April, 1926, 'A National Survey of Conditions Under Prohibition, 1925, unlike earlier societies opposed to measures prohibiting or restricting the liquor traffic, is not made up of brewers and distillers. However they might unwittingly be subjected to the influences of the brewers, and, as I shall show later, be used in their interest, the eminent gentlemen of the Moderation League are personally above reproach.

"The chairman of the board of the Moderation League is Austen G. Fox. On its executive committee are able and distinguished men—E. N. Brown, president of the St. Louis-San Fran-

cisco Railway Company; Franklin Remington, chairman of the board of the Foundation Company, and George Zabriskie. Among its members are John G. Agar, an eminent lawyer; Dr. William H. Welch, and Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Charles L. Dana, neurologist; Gano Dunn, president of the J. G. White Corporation; William N. Dykman, president of the New York State Bar Association; the Right Rev. Charles Fiske, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, formerly dean of the faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; James Speyer, banker; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson; Dr. George David Stewart, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt.

"This group of representative men has done a courageous thing, and what they have to say in separating themselves from the position of support of national prohibition that is taken by the great majority of the churches and their leaders, heads of educational institutions, capitalists of finance and business, and administrative officers of the states and nation, for their own sakes and in the public interest, merits careful attention. They state their aim to be, 'The restoration of temperance.' . . .

"Face the Facts"  
"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Moderation League tell us to 'face the facts.' So be it. To be mentally honest, we must frankly face all the facts. Some of these are not pleasant for prohibitionists to face; others are not pleasant for its opponents. There seem to me to be nine great facts, or groups of facts, to face. These constitute the outline of this book.

(1) The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable.

(2) Conditions are not, however, as bad as commonly represented.

(3) Prohibition has accomplished much good hygienically, economically, and socially.

(4) The 'personal liberty' argument is largely illusory.

(5) We cannot accomplish what the opponents of prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment.

(6) To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question.

(7) To nullify it would mean disaster for law of the most demoralizing kind.

(8) Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law.

(9) Enforcement is a practical possibility.

"I shall take up these nine points in the order, as to the first point, that is, the seriousness of the present situation, I have nothing to add to what the Moderation League presented in its summing up before the Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary, together with such facts as were brought before the subcommittee as to defects in law enforcement. These were presented by United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner, Senator William C. Bruce of Maryland, Senator Edge of New Jersey and others. When referred to, these facts will be scanned.

"We turn here to the second point, What the public most lacks is sufficient striking evidence that an exaggerated impression has been created as to the alleged failure of prohibition. Some people now imagine that we actually have more drinking, drunkenness, crime, vice, corruption, and disrespect for law than before prohibition. These people have certainly been misled, and I have carefully ascertained in what manner they and the eminent members of the Moderation League have been misled. It is unfortunate that the league's members failed to consult a professor of mathematical statistics before lending the prestige of their names to the figures of Mr. Shirk.

"Stanley Shirk, research director of the Moderation League, is a lawyer who evidently needs statistical training. The chief exhibit of his report, as sponsored by the Moderation League, charts the arrests for drunkenness in 350 cities and towns of the United States from 1914 to 1924, inclusive. The curve of Mr. Shirk's chart covers the period of the licensed saloon from 1914 to 1916, inclusive; of war-time restrictions of alcoholic beverages from 1917 to 1919, inclusive, and, under the national prohibition law, of the first five full years of its application. . . .

Falls to Separate  
"Among all of his exhibits and charts Mr. Shirk has failed to sep-

arate the records of first convictions for drunkenness from those of confirmed drunkards—old rounders and 'repeaters,' who may be expected to persist in their potations under any and all difficulties until they sink into pauperdom and death. These habits will get bootleg liquor anyhow, if it can be got at all.

"But what about the first convictions of offenders—mostly young offenders—during the years of war-time restriction and national prohibition? Do the court records show that they have increased or diminished?

"I am indebted to Karl G. Karsten, one of the best American statistical authorities, for suggesting a very simple test as to the effectiveness of prohibition. In New York, which may account the wettest city in the United States, with a population greater than that of several states, computations, made for me, from data of the Finger-Print Bureau, New York City Magistrate Court, show a steady and pronounced decrease in the number of single-time offenders for drunkenness, from 29,100 in 1914, to only 4,400 in 1925, a reduction of 84 per cent.

"They show that for the year 1916, the number of single-time offenders per 10,000 population of New York City was 15. Then the war-time restrictions came. The number of single-time offenders fell to 11 per 10,000 population in 1917; to 6 in 1918, and to 5 in 1919. In 1920, the first year of national prohibition, the single-time offenders were 6 per 10,000 population; in 1921, 6; in 1922, 7; in 1923, 6; in 1924, 5, and in 1925, 4.4. The number of single-time offenders fell below 4 per 10,000 population.

"The confirmed drunkard is a focus of infection spreading the drink habit. Yet every repeater in the record of arrests for drunkenness is revealed during this period as a steadily weakening factor of such infection up to 1925, the last year available.

"In 1914, the number of single-time offenders was 10,393 in a population of 5,110,000; in 1917, the population had grown to 5,600,000; yet the number of single-time offenders fell to 5,894; while the actual number of repeated convictions of confirmed drunkards in these two periods was 6689 and 7166, respectively.

"Out of every 100 convictions for drunkenness in the year 1919, 55 were of single-time offenders and 45 of repeaters; but in 1923, out of 100 convictions only 39 were of single-time offenders, while 61 were of recidivists; that is, repeaters.

"In 1925, there were only 35 convictions of single-time offenders to 65 of repeaters, and the number of convictions of single-time offenders dropped absolutely from 7836 in 1916, with a total population of 5,300,000, to 2379 in a total population of 6,252,000. During this period the total of repeaters, also, fell absolutely, namely, from 8519 in 1916, to 4437 in 1925.

Main Contention Collapses  
"If, under the severe tests obtained in New York City, we find no justification for the loud claim that drunkenness in general, youthful drunkenness, and female drunkenness are increasing; but, instead, find that first offenders, and the number of old offenders diminished, from 1917 to 1925, by more than one-fourth—the main contention of the wets collapses at the start.

"The startling fact stands out, of primary importance, that, even in New York City, prohibition has succeeded in weakening, if not breaking, the chain of tradition by which the alcohol habit has, for ages, been handed down from each generation to the next."

A chart illustrating the diminution of single-time convictions for drunkenness in New York City accompanies this text. Professor Fisher then attacks the accuracy of Mr. Shirk's charts and trustworthiness of the 'original data on which they are based, as follows:

"The intensely poisonous qualities of bootleg liquor, as attested at the Washington hearings by Assistant Secretary Andrews, in charge of federal prohibition enforcement, by Senator Reed of Missouri, and generally by the wet witnesses, must result in a greater proportion of cases of intoxication to the total number of

drinkers than in the preprohibition period. I understand that the ratio of toxicity of bootleg liquors to that of medicinal liquors dispensed by government permit is being worked out by Prof. A. O. Gebler of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, under the auspices of the federal prohibition authorities. Pending publication of this ratio, I am credibly informed that a very conservative reckoning would set the poisonous effects of bootleg beverages as compared with medicinal liquors at 10 to 1; that is, it requires only a tenth as much of bootleg liquor as of preprohibition liquor to produce a given degree of drunkenness. The reason, of course, is that bootleg liquor is so concentrated and almost invariably contains more ether and more deadly poisons than mere ethyl alcohol. It would seem to follow that the drinker of bootleg liquor, blissfully unaware of its composition, drinks much more poison than he realizes. 'Temperance' is all but impossible and drunkenness is almost invariably the result of a given number of drinkers twice as many now get drunk on bootleg liquor as used to on preprohibition liquor, we should expect twice as many arrests as formerly even if the number of drinkers were the same.

But in another way, even if the number of drinkers were reduced one half by prohibition, the number of arrests for drunkenness would remain the same.

"The same tendency (for a greater number of arrests out of a given number of drinkers) is evidently brought about by the well-known fact that prohibition has been more effective in suppressing the drinking of beer than whisky. Other things equal, more arrests must result from the stronger drinks. We know that in spite of this shift, relatively, from beer to whisky, there has been a great reduction in the number of arrests for drunkenness. It follows, therefore, since the arrests today represent a larger fraction of the drinkers, that there has been a still greater reduction in drinking.

"Manifestly, then, Mr. Shirk's conclusions as to the actual number of drinkers per arrest for drunkenness must be radically altered by this factor of tenfold toxicity.

"Finally, I have special evidence as regards the accuracy of Mr. Shirk's original data. Aside from the figures of 300 cities and towns, the figures of the World League Against Alcoholism, he has gathered inde-terminate records of arrests in 157 more cities, some 50 of which are mingled with the original 300 in this chart, and all of them in subsidiary charts. When I called upon the police departments of these 157 extra cities and towns as to the accuracy of Mr. Shirk's figures, in a large percentage of cases the police heads declared them to be inaccurate and unverifiable. . . .

"Ordinarily a conscientious statistician makes the figures of the accuracy of his sources. But, for the sake of argument, I shall next present the record as its opponents set it at its worst. I shall take the statistics prepared, or sponsored, by the eminent gentlemen of the Moderation League, and show who becomes of them when correctly set forth.

"Passing over the factors of more thorough enforcement and increased toxicity, and passing over the fact that the data are, in many cases, unverified and repudiated at the source, I believe the gentlemen of the Moderation League cannot object to my subjecting Mr. Shirk's crude figures to one simple, ordinary statistical rule of correction, namely, that for increase of population during the period of years they cover. Chart 5 shows arrests for drunkenness, according to Mr. Shirk's figures, after making correction for this single factor. It will be seen that it changes

immediately the curve of arrests from 1914 to 1924, inclusive, showing a net decrease per 100,000 of population.

"The next correction I will not insist on although it is based on an estimate of a known increased severity of arrests for drunkenness during the periods of war-time restrictions and national prohibition, and without such a correction, Mr. Shirk's figures are of little statistical worth. The question as to whether the police are now more thorough in their task of arresting drunken persons under prohibition than in the free and easy times of the licensed saloon, seems never to have occurred to Mr. Shirk."

Accompanying these statements Professor Fisher presents charts and exhibits to give a corrected picture of the statistics of arrests for drunkenness in their relation to the changed habits of the American people, as based on the figures of Mr. Shirk's report for 350 cities and corrected for the factors of increased population, and increased police severity in making arrests; also, specimen testimony from police heads to the effect that the Moderation League figures were unverifiable, and alleging increased severity of arrests for drunkenness during the prohibition period.

Leaving Mr. Shirk entirely, and substituting for his statistics those of Robert A. Corradini, statistician of the World League Against Alcoholism, Professor Fisher then uses the verified figures of arrests for drunkenness gathered from the police departments in 626 cities and towns of the United States. From these figures he concludes:

"What is not debatable is: '1. That there has been a very substantial reduction in arrests for drunkenness and

"2. A still greater reduction in drinking."

Diversion of Alcohol  
"Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney in New York, presented estimates at the subcommittee hearings in Washington, purporting to show that the diversion of industrial alcohol probably reached 60,000,000 gallons a year. This was unexpected, and, of course, was good 'news' for the press.

"Dr. J. M. Doren, chief chemist of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and in charge of the department dealing with the question of taxation, presented a most excellent and elaborate analysis of Buckner's erroneous reasoning, and also a study showing the diversion of industrial alcohol for beverage purposes to be between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 gallons a year, and probably between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000, or only 8 to 9 per cent of the pre-war consumption of beverage alcohol.

"It must also be remembered that not all of the alcohol diverted is consumed. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 gallons have been recaptured and confiscated. Leakage, breakage and evaporation will account for almost as much more. The result is that probably illegal consumption of alcohol from diverted industrial alcohol is less than 8 per cent of pre-

prohibition legal consumption, and, therefore, still less than 8 per cent of the total preprohibition consumption, legal and illegal.

"To this must, of course, be added the alcohol smuggled into the country and distilled or brewed absolutely; but all experts agree that all put together, they constitute a minor part of illegal liquor, for less than that from diversion of industrial alcohol, that is, far less than 8 per cent of preprohibition consumption.

"After an examination of all the data, I have estimated that the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than 16 per cent, probably less than 10 per cent, and possibly less than 5 per cent of preprohibition consumption."

"An entirely independent estimate has been made by Corradini. This is based on the assumption that the samples seized by the Treasury Department represent a true cross-section of the liquor on the market, of which the legal portion is known. This calculation has not yet been published; but all experts who have seen it can find no serious flaw in it, except the possibility that the samples seized are not representative. Corradini's result indicates that the total consumption is less than 3 per cent of preprohibition consumption!"

"It seems safe to conclude that the total consumption today is probably not over one-tenth of preprohibition."

Professor Fisher declares, further, that these conclusions are borne out by studies of arrests for drunkenness and allied crimes and misdemeanors in the group of states formerly wet before national prohibition, in the states that were already dry, and in typical wet states and cities. He criticizes the minor exhibits presented at Washington by the Moderation League, and makes an extended analysis of the statistics of mortality and disease caused by alcoholism, alleging substantial gains in health and longevity since the advent of prohibition. On the economic side, he repeats the estimate of \$5,000,000,000 annual gain from prohibition in the United States—"Without counting any savings in the cost of jails, almshouses, asylums, etc.; or any economic savings from reducing the death rate." He adds: "If prohibition enforcement cost us even \$1,000,000,000 a year, it would be well worth while purely as an economic investment."

Dry Issue in Campaign  
Referring to the dry issue in the congressional campaign this fall and in the referendums in New York and other states, Professor Fisher cites expert legal and medical testimony to the effect that 2.75 per cent beer is intoxicating, with this conclusion: "We conclude that 'modification' really means evasion or nullification, that so-called 'light' wines and even beer are intoxicating both medically and legally and cannot be legally admitted under the Eighteenth Amendment."

"On the face of it, the plan for a referendum in New York State this fall (and the corresponding proposals in other states) represents an

honest attempt to ascertain public sentiment on prohibition. Why should not the people have the chance to vote on the question? Why any opposition to the idea? But a closer examination shows that the question is not as simple as it seems. "First, if the idea of a referendum is sound how does it happen that the question of prohibition alone should be so submitted? Would it be proper, for instance, for New York State to submit to a popular referendum the question as to Negro suffrage as provided for by the Nineteenth Amendment, the suggestion being that each state is to interpret that amendment as it sees fit? Would it be proper for the State of California to submit to a popular referendum the question as to woman's franchise, the suggestion being that each state should interpret the Fifteenth Amendment as it sees fit? Evidently such referenda would really represent an effort to nullify the Federal Constitution. The Civil War was fought to secure such a degree of states' rights. The Fifteenth Amendment has been largely (and unwarrantably) nullified, but not by such presumptuous methods. We cannot, in decency, today ask our National Government to abdicate and give Corradini's result, indicating 10 or 10 per cent on alcoholic beverages while the rest of the country has one-half of 1 per cent. New York has more representation in Congress than any other state and has a perfect right to elect, if it wishes, such representatives as will try to modify the Volstead Act. But it has no right to ask the Nation to nullify that act within the borders of New York.

"Secondly, such a referendum is futile. Granted, for the sake of argument, that it will faithfully picture the sentiment in New York State, it has no binding effect any more than any other straw vote.

"Thirdly, it tends to confuse thousands, perhaps millions of people and add to that disrespect for law which the very proponents of such referenda press to deplore. I agree with them that we have no right to disrespect for law already. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the Eighteenth Amendment ought never to have been in the Constitution and that it creates the disrespect for law claimed by its opponents, if we are now to submit to a referendum to allow an individual state to nullify its plain provisions or those of the enforcement acts tends greatly to increase that disrespect for law."

Not Representative  
"Fourthly, the result of such a straw vote is sure not to be representative."

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# Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

## Canadian Art at Manchester, England

By FRANK RUTTER

THE exhibition of a collection of oil paintings and water colors by Canadian artists at the Queen's Park Art Gallery, Manchester, marks a further stage in the growing appreciation of Canadian art in England. No section in the Palace of Arts at Wembley last year met with so unanimous a chorus of praise as that accorded to the Canadian landscapes, and the high opinion of Canadian painting then formed can only be confirmed and strengthened by the Manchester exhibition. This exhibition, held under the auspices of the municipal Art Gallery Committee, is smaller than the collection at Wembley, but it has been carefully chosen and effectively exemplifies what appear to be the special merits of Canadian painting. Scrupulously yet not slavishly faithful to nature, splendor of color, boldness of handling, and a definitely decorative arrangement of natural facts—these were the qualities in Canadian painting which impressed visitors to Wembley, and the same qualities are evident in the exhibition at Manchester, which remains open till Oct. 9.

James W. Morrice

Though he lived and worked for so many years in Paris, James W. Morrice must be regarded as one of the pioneers of the modern school of Canadian landscape. In Morrice's "Sunday at Charenton" and "Gibraltar" may be found those qualities already mentioned, and in addition to them a fine feeling for the beauty of pigment itself, a respect for the material used by the artist which expressed itself in the suavity and enamel-like character of the surface of his pictures.

Technically the Canadian landscape painters may have been influenced by French painting, either directly or indirectly through Morrice; but they have not been profoundly influenced either by the impressionists or post-impressionists; they belong rather to that school of realism which the names of Courbet, Carolus-Duran and Manet are associated. But Morrice, who betrays his European training in his choice of subjects, is an exception among these Canadian painters, and we feel that the majority of the exhibitors, if more or less technically influenced from France, have been formed far more, as to the essentials of their art, by the character of the scenery that Canada itself affords. What makes their work particularly interesting to a European observer is that it seems to be truly indigenous and not merely a repetition of the cosmopolitan style which rules with little difference the academies of all the great capitals.

Tom Thomson

The work of another pioneer, Tom Thomson, may be cited as illustrating the subtle difference between a pure Canadian artist and the more Europeanized Morrice. Thomson's "October, Algonquin Park" and "Spring Ice" are not only pictures as splendidly decorative as any composition by Morrice, but they are racy of the soil from which they emanate. We feel instinctively that the style of the painter has been molded by the color and character of the country he depicts.

Oliver Goldsmith, with a knowledge of weather limited to the English climate, once lamented how "Winter

lingering chills the lap of May," but these Canadian painters with a wider experience tell us a more cheerful story in many a lovely snow scene, namely how the kindly sun warms the chill of winter. Clarence A. Gagnon, in his "Late Winter Morning, Quebec Country," succeeds wonderfully in conveying to us both the intense cold of the Canadian winter and the brilliance of its sunshine. Mr. Gagnon's "Village in the Laurentian Mountains" is another beautiful snow scene, and so is Ethel Seath's "On the Canal, Montreal."

It may be conjectured that the plentiful snows of Canada play an important part in educating the artist's eye to niceties and refinements of color, for it demands a searching analytical vision to perceive and accurately record all the manifold prismatic tints which give life and beauty to a field of snow. Exercised abundantly in searching out the true color of what is anything but a stretch of white, the Canadian artist's eye comes to spring and summer with a freshness and sharpness of vision which few British artists can command. What is the exception in England, seems almost the rule in Canada.

Albert H. Robinson's "The Bend in the Road" may be instanced as an example of that extreme delicacy of color which, in conjunction with decorative design, distinguishes Canadian landscapes. But it is not only the facts of nature which these painters present, and present almost unfaithfully in a pattern of beauty; again and again they succeed also in conveying to us those emotions which the majesty of nature evokes in all thoughtful and sensitive intellects. Thus Lauren Harris, in his impressive picture "Above Lake Superior," not only arrests our attention by his admirable arrangement of the elements of his landscape; but he holds our imagination by compelling us to

recognize the essential loneliness of the scene he has depicted. He tells us not only of the beauty of Canada, but of its almost alarming vastness. Prominence is rightly given to landscape in this Manchester exhibition.



"DOWN THE GATTINEAU VALLEY FROM KIRK'S FERRY"  
Painting by Herbert S. Palmer in the Gallery of Art, Toronto.

tion, rightly because it is in landscape rather than in figure subjects or portraiture that Canada at present



RICHARD BARRY FUDGER  
Portrait by Orpen in Gallery of Art, Toronto.

## Restoring Ikons

Special Correspondence

A HIGH degree of excellence in the interesting and delicate art of restoring Russian medieval ikons, or religious paintings, to their original form, has been developed in the Soviet State Restoration Workshop, which functions in Moscow under the direction of Prof. Igor Grabar.

The typical Russian ikon, especially if it was painted in medieval times, is blackened with age and covered with layer after layer of restoration painting. It is often so blurred as to seem hopelessly unrecognizable. But the skilled and patient workers in the State Restoration Workshop apply carefully concocted chemical preparations to the stubborn crust of dirt and paint, scrape off one layer after another of restoration painting, and often, in the end, produce the original icon, in surprising clear and vivid colors.

Often a single ikon contains specimens of many schools of Russian religious painting. Perhaps the figure of Saint Paul will be painted in the simple, austere style of the fifteenth century. After the passing of many years the original painting had become dark and blurred. Then an artist of the sixteenth century would attempt to repaint it, but instead of sticking to the original design he would put in more ornate details, in harmony with the taste of the time. The same process was often repeated several times. By photographing the ikons in successive phases of their restoration, Professor Grabar and his collaborators often succeed in obtaining a graphic picture of the development of Russian ecclesiastical art.

The chief treasure of the restoration workshop is Raphael's painting "Madonna del Popolo," which was discovered a few months ago in a neglected condition in one of the factories of the Ural town, Nizhni Tagil. It has been carefully restored, and

in Professor Grabar's opinion there is no doubt as to its genuineness. However, he is of the opinion that part of the painting has been done over by an inferior imitator, leaving only part of the picture of the Christ-child in Raphael's original manner.

There is a permanent exhibition of the best of the restored ikons in the State Historical Museum. Here one can find ikons which range in antiquity from the early Middle Ages to modern times. Curiously enough, this peculiarly Russian form of ecclesiastical art has been regressive, rather than progressive in its development. The best ikons are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and even earlier. Later foreign influences crept in; Italian Madonnas somehow look incongruous on Russian ikons. Perhaps the great development of Russian secular art during the nineteenth century helped to push into the background ecclesiastical art which monopolized the Middle Ages.

Besides the ikons the exhibition includes some striking specimens of fine tapestries, with familiar Biblical scenes and favorite Russian legends, such as the victory of St. George over the Dragon, embroidered in bright colors.

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## Toledo Art Notes

TOLEDO, O. (Special Correspondence)

The Toledo Museum of Art is showing for the month of September an exhibit of architectural drawings by members of the Art Crafts Association of Toledo. The purpose is to acquaint museum visitors with the wide range of design in commercial, public and home architecture, and to familiarize the public with better types of buildings. Of much interest is the drawing of the new home of the Toledo Blade, Toledo daily newspaper, by Langdon Holly & Gram. There are also drawings and perspectives of residences, schools, churches, banks and the proposed stadium for Waite High School, the latter by C. C. Britsch.

The museum's free school of design opens Sept. 14, and will continue until June 11. Courses for adults are offered in color and design, drawing and design, composition, figure drawing, lettering, home planning, fashion drawing and poster work. Classes for public school children in color, design and drawing are held every Saturday during the term.

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17th

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Open 8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

## The Photoplay Makers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)

James Cruze, who spent most of the summer directing the filming of "Old Ironsides," and who was responsible for "The Covered Wagon," is to make a radical departure in his next picture. He will direct Raymond Griffith in a comedy. This combination ought to turn out something unusually good.

Clara Bow, forging fast to the cinema front, has been made a star by Paramount.

The Pacific ocean off southern California has been the scene of a variegated assortment of deep water maneuvers by the movie makers this summer, in which battles have been reproduced from almost every period in history. The latest war centers about the gallant fighting ship, the U. S. S. *Louise*, which has just headed seaward, under the direction of Edward Sutherland, to make scenes for Paramount's comedy, "We're in the Navy Now." Heading the cast are Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton, a pair of ultra-green gods.

Chester Conklin, his familiar walrus mustaches waving in the wind, stood on the bridge as captain as the ship left San Pedro. Tom Kennedy is a petty officer and Donald Keith is one of the radio officers. While the picture is to be a comedy, some of the thrilling battle scenes of the World War are to be reproduced.

Pola Negri's next picture is to be "Barbed Wire," based on Hall Caine's "The Woman of Knockaloe." Rowland V. Lee is to direct and the screen version will be by Lajos Biro, the Hungarian playwright, and Jules Furthman. A daring change has been made in the screen translation. Caine's central figure is an English girl, living near a camp of German prisoners in Great Britain during the war. Biro and Furthman have reversed the locale, placing the entire action in Germany, with a German girl as the heroine, while the prisoners are English soldiers.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

THERE was a round, round moon shining in the sky when Little Cat came down the gravel walk of the house he lived in, walking on his hind legs and swinging his cane like a little gentleman. When he got to the gate he stood a moment in thought, twirling his mustache with his left paw, and looking with great pleasure at the round, round moon.

"They think I'm asleep in my basket," said Little Cat to himself, "and here I am, out taking a walk and enjoying the beauty of the round, round moon. What fun! What fun!"

And so, having twirled his mustache to his satisfaction and decided which way to go, Little Cat came out through the gate and walked pleasantly on his hind legs along the street, keeping in the middle of the sidewalk, and with his own little shadow coming along behind him. Once or twice Little Cat stopped, and waved his cane, and danced on his hind legs in the moonlight for sheer joy of being out and taking a walk when the people he lived with thought he was sound asleep in his basket behind the kitchen stove. And then his shadow stopped and danced too.

Now the way Little Cat had taken led by the Smiths' house, and so presently he met Wow, the Smiths' dog, out taking a walk on his hind legs.

"Good evening, Little Cat," said Wow, coming down on all four legs so they could speak more comfortably. "What a night! What a moon! Shall we walk together?"

"With all the pleasure in the world, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We will walk and talk. As you were just saying, What a night! What a moon!"

## Wow Is Astonished

"When I think," said Wow, "that it is made of green cheese, I am astonished."

"It isn't made of green cheese," said Little Cat.

"Don't you think so?" said Wow. "I've always heard it was made of green cheese. But that seemed hard to believe because if the moon is made of green cheese, how could there be a man in it?"

"Those are just fancies," said Little Cat, "that people have made up. Anybody who knows anything at all about astronomy, Wow, knows that there is no man in the moon. And anybody who knows anything about cheese knows that it wouldn't do at all to make a man out of it."

"And then, too," said Dog Wow, "the moon isn't green. But do I hear rain?"

By this time Little Cat and Dog Wow, walking and talking, had come opposite the house where the Robinsons lived, and when they stood still and listened they certainly heard

something that sounded like falling water.

"It isn't rain," said Little Cat. "It is raining. We would be getting wet, and I don't like to get wet. And the moon wouldn't be shining."

"It's raining somewhere," said Wow.

"I know what it is," said Little Cat. "It is raining in the Robinsons' yard. Somebody has been watering the garden, and taken off the hose, and forgotten to turn off the faucet, and now everybody is asleep, and the water is running. We must turn it off."

"So we must," said Dog Wow, "think what a waste of water if it should run all night!"

"And think how distressed the Robinsons would be when they woke up in the morning!" said Little Cat. "Yes, sir, we must turn it off at once. I will leave my cane right here by the gate."

So Little Cat stood his cane up by the gate, and dropped down on all four feet to go quicker, and dashed ahead of Wow into the Robinsons' yard, and round the house, and there was the faucet from which the gardener had forgotten to turn it off, so that already the water had made quite a puddle.

"This is my job, Little Cat," said Wow. "I don't mind getting my feet wet the way you do. I'll stand up on my hind legs and turn that faucet with my teeth."

Wow stepped into the puddle, and Little Cat stood on the edge. But try as he might Dog Wow couldn't turn the faucet with his teeth.

"You let me stand on your back," Dog Wow said. "I'll turn that faucet with my paws."

The "Getting Bigger" Puddle

So Dog Wow came to the edge of the puddle, which was getting bigger and bigger all the time, and Little Cat climbed on his back and was carried out to the faucet. And then Little Cat stood up on his hind legs, and grasped the faucet with his paws, and took a deep breath, and tried so hard to turn the faucet that he almost fell off Dog Wow's back into the puddle. But try as he might Little Cat couldn't turn the faucet a bit. And all the time Little Cat tried to turn the faucet the puddle was getting bigger and bigger.

"I can't get a grip on it. You take me ashore, Dog Wow, and I'll get Jocko. He's got fingers."

Dog Wow splashed through the puddle, which was getting bigger and bigger, but even before he had reached the shore Little Cat had a long jump and went off running as fast as he could round the corner of the house. And then Dog Wow sat down and waited and watched the puddle getting bigger and bigger.

"I wonder if you are going to keep on having so many nice puddles," Katherine H.

[We are glad you enjoy the puddles, Katherine. They are not difficult, are they?—Ed.]

Dear Editor: I read the Mail Bag quite often, and spend many interesting times over the letters. Is it possible for me to correspond with any foreign boy or girl? Sylvia G.

[Yes, it is quite easy to do so, Sylvia. Choose a correspondent, and then send in your letter (already stamped) to us.—Ed.]

The editor would also like to thank the following little people for their letters: Frances Nell G. (and poem), Joy B. Grace T., Ruth D., Nancy Rose S.

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## Sharing a Geography Lesson

By ROSE SAFFRON

Oh, it is fun to share all things. There are many kinds of "shares" to share. Toys and kindness, sweets and love, smiles and gladness are a pair!

Perhaps there is one kind you've missed. And maybe this you'd like to hear. It is sharing your school lessons With brother small and sister dear.

EDNA MAY always did just that. She shared her school lessons with the twins, Selma and Sammy.

"But, Edna May, how do you do it? Don't you find it hard?" asked one of her schoolmates, after Edna May had told her about it.

"Oh, it's lots of fun!" Edna May assured her. "The twins learn things very quickly. They are not six yet, and they know their numbers, and can spell and write many words."

And today I am going to give them the geography lesson we had. And do you know," confided Edna May, "when I share my lessons with the twins, I find that I learn them better."

"And I always get cross when my little brother asks me questions and wants to look up my books," said Edna May. "Perhaps I'll try your way."

"Yes, do," urged Edna May. "You will like it. It's like playing school. But the twins never disturb me when I am studying in my room at my desk, for they know that study time is study time and sharing time is sharing time. But I must go. The twins will be waiting for me."

Sure enough, the twins were waiting for Edna May. As soon as they spotted her, they ran toward her, calling:

"O Edna May, what is it this time?" And Edna May, who was 10 years old, and who felt very important indeed, and quite grown-up, smiled down at them, and said:

"It's something new today—geography."

The twins were delighted. They clapped their hands and said:

"Then we'll learn all about the map of the United States that hangs in your study-room," said Selma.

But Edna May shook her head. "Oh, no," she replied, "that will come later. I'm going to tell you about the great Earth on which we live. Let's have the sharing lesson now on the beach. It is so beautiful and warm this afternoon. And besides we'll have to watch a ship. You run on to the beach, while I see Mother, and get an orange. We'll need an orange, too, for this lesson."

Away ran the twins toward the beach, and what Edna May wanted with an orange. Soon Edna May reached them, and they all found comfortable places on a large rock.

"Let's begin now," said Edna May, holding up a large orange.

"And now it's gone, Sammy! It's all gone!" said Selma, who was sitting next to her.

"What's the orange for?" asked Selma.

"We are going to make believe that the orange is the Earth on which we live," said Edna May.

"O-o-o-h!" exclaimed Sammy. "Then the Earth is round like the orange?"

"Is it really and truly round?" asked Selma, wide-eyed.

Edna May smiled down at her little sister and brother.

"Yes, the great Earth is round," she replied. "It is a great big ball, called the Globe."

"But, Edna May," said Selma, glancing round, "it doesn't look round. The streets are flat."

"The Earth seems flat to us, because we see very little of it at one time," Edna May explained. "If we could look at the whole Earth from a distance, we would see it is round. We'd find it just like the shape of the Moon and this orange. We know that the Moon is round, because we have seen the full Moon at a very great distance, but if we were living in the Moon, and could see only part of it, it would seem just as flat to us as the Earth does. Let me show you."

A Peep-Hole Explains

The twins were interested indeed. They watched Edna May take out a sheet of paper, large enough to cover the whole orange, from her school bag, and also a pair of scissors. With the scissors, she cut a little round hole out of the paper, and then covered the orange with the remaining sheet. Only a small part of the orange could be seen, where the hole in the paper had been cut out.

"Now, how does this bit of orange look to you?" she asked.

The twins examined it closely. "Oh!" cried Selma, clapping her hands. "I see! I see!"

"It's flat!" exclaimed Sammy. "It's flat!"

"That's just it. The orange seems flat, because you see only a small part of it. And it's that way with the Earth," Edna May declared.

"But how did people find out that the Earth is round?" Selma wanted to know.

"Tell us, Edna May," Sammy was eager to know, too.

"For a long, long time, most people believed the Earth to be flat," began Edna May, "and they thought they couldn't travel very far without falling off the Earth. I wonder if you can tell me why they would fall off the Earth, if it were flat?"

The twins pondered their brows part in thought.

And, while they were thinking, they watched their sister, closely, as she smoothed out the sheet of paper on her lap, for they knew that it had something to do with the answer.

"You see, this is flat," Edna May hinted.

And suddenly the twins knew. "We know! We know!" they cried. "Tell me," smiled Edna May.

"The paper has edges," Selma said. "Anything that's flat has edges, and when anyone goes to the edge of anything he might fall off."

Sammy ended. "That's right, that's right!" Edna May was very proud of her little sister and brother. "You are learning very fast."

"Please go on, Edna May. How did the people find out that the Earth is round?" Sammy was eager for more.

"There were some very wise men who believed that the Earth was round. They believed that if someone traveled straight on in one direction he would, in time, return to the place from which he started."

Now let me show you that they were right."

Edna May brought forth the orange again.

"Come, Selma," she said, "place a finger anywhere on the orange. That will be the starting point, and Sammy may trace his finger from that point in a straight course along the orange. Let's try it."

And the twins did try it. Sammy's finger coming right back to Selma's, the starting point.

"See, that proves it," said Edna May. "And those men who believed that the earth was round proved it too by traveling round the world, as

beach, which was only at the end of the street. They were all excited, wondering why it would be necessary for them to watch a ship.

Oh, yes, Edna May! exclaimed Sammy. "You said we would have to watch a ship, when we started."

So all was quiet for several minutes, while they watched a ship, as

Sammy's finger traveled round the orange. And there is still another proof. Let's watch that ship closely and see what happens."

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## True Story of Squirrel Nutkin

THERE had been a storm during the night, and in the morning it was seen that from the large elm tree in the orchard a heavy bough had fallen. We were looking at it and seeing in the weighty bough many future fire-logs, when my sister exclaimed, "Why, what is that?" and stooping, picked up what looked like a little bunch of wet, red-brown fur.

"It's a squirrel, a baby squirrel; it must have fallen when the bough fell."

We hurried back to the house, and hatching an old workbasket lined it with flannel, and the wet baby was gently put in it and deposited in a warm corner of the fender. It was a long time before it moved, but when it did, we were ready with little bits of bread soaked in warm milk.

In a few days the little thing was sitting up and "taking notice." In two or three weeks "Squirrel Nutkin," as we christened him, began to get quite spry. It was charming to see his absence of fear. He looked upon us all as his devoted slaves, but my sister in particular he loved. He had a way of making a funny little noise between a whimper and a squeak directly he caught sight of her, as if to say, "Here I am!"

The workbasket had presently to be changed for the old parrot's cage, which was unearched from the attic, for Nutkin began to jump about from chair to table, and from table to curtain, and some mishaps were the result. We had to limit his freedom to the times when we were in the room and could give an eye to him.

As time went on Nutkin grew more fearless than ever. He forced his attentions on our old cat, who at first much resented his presence, though he never attempted to hurt the little squirrel. But he got over his prejudice, and visitors often exclaimed with wonder at the sight of old Tom on the rug with master Nutkin curled up on his back.

Nutkin was very fond of cook, but I felt somehow that his affection was founded on the fact that she was the custodian of the biscuit tin and the lump sugar jar, and he had numerous little tricks which he would exhibit for her benefit, knowing he would be rewarded. He would climb up her skirt and sit at the edge of the table watching her make cakes, now and again being given a crumb, of which he was very fond. His bright eyes, his lovely bushy tail, his cheek, her delight to know his pounds, and a lump of sugar was always forthcoming, and the rascal knew it!

My writing table was always a source of interest to him. He tried to bite the brightly colored sealing wax, but it was too hard; he tasted the ink, but the flavor didn't suit him at all. He would nibble the end of my pen when I was trying to write, making the pen wander all over the

paper, and rendering the writing perfectly disgraceful. He would chatter and scold me because, my patience giving out, I popped him back into his cage, and he would refuse to have anything to say to me for quite a long time.

Once he was missing for some hours, and we were all in great distress, for he had won all our hearts by his pretty, loving ways. He had been playing happily about the room, while my sister arranged some flowers, and she had not noticed his absence. When she looked round to put Master Nutkin in his little house where, even into the kitchen oven, which had been left ajar, but no Nutkin.

"I am afraid he is gone," I said sadly. "He must have popped out of the window when you were not looking."

"No," said my sister decidedly, "he is still in this room somewhere. I am sure, but where he can be I can't say."

We spent the whole morning searching, and it was not till dinner time that the naughty truant was found, or rather he revealed himself. A massive picture in a heavy gilt frame hung out from one of the walls, and when we sat down to our meal we heard a strange scratching behind it, and then a tiny brown head peeped round the frame. The tinkle of the plates had roused Nutkin, and he knew it was dinner time.

He had many chances of escaping altogether, but he never seemed to desire his freedom, and when taken into the garden would play about on the grass, and even run a little way up the trees, coming back quite happily when my sister gave the funny little whistle which he recognized as her call to him.

## Secrets

Written for THE Christian Science Monitor

Little Sally Pansy  
Tossed her dainty head,  
"I've so many secrets,  
Joyously she said:

Coaxingly I asked her  
"Share with me a few."  
"Bend down low she whispered  
And I'll tell you two."

"Jimmy took his hammer  
Just the other day,  
Mended Baby's wagon  
Ere he went to play."

"Nancy's sewing neatly  
A lovely dress of blue,  
For the smallest dollie  
Owned by Mary Sue."

"My writing table was always  
A source of interest to him. He tried to bite the brightly colored sealing wax, but it was too hard; he tasted the ink, but the flavor didn't suit him at all. He would nibble the end of my pen when I was trying to write, making the pen wander all over the

Q. When is a good idea like a clock?  
A. When it strikes one.

Key to puzzle published Sept. 13:  
Ant, tan, mat, aunt, nut.

## The MAIL BAG

Letters and extracts from letters:  
Florence Villa, Florida.

Dear Editor: I like the Children's Page best of anything in the Monitor.

My sister and I like Snubs so well that we made a toy picture show of him. We cut out the pictures of Snubs from the Monitor, and then we took a piece of newspaper about four inches wide and pasted them on it. Then we rolled the strip on a tin can. We took a box next, and made a big hole in front and a little hole in the back. The audience looked through the big hole while I used the picture behind the little hole. All my friends just loved this picture show. Maybe, some other little girls and boys could do this too.

Mary Margaret S.  
Melita, Mont.



## EDUCATIONAL

The School Art Department  
an Influence for Civic Beauty

Somerville, Mass.  
Special Correspondence  
"YEARS ago," said the head of the art department in one of Massachusetts' largest high schools, "school art work included only drawing, a little painting, clay modeling, and some china work. Today the pupils are gaining an insight into the ideas and possibilities of the arts and crafts and of nearly all forms of decorative design. Even those who take only the more practical branches of the work, such as are applied to home decoration and furnishings and costume design, are taught the right combination of colors, the right grouping and designing."

Pupils who have had this opportunity begin at once in little ways to correct what is wrong in their own dress and their own homes. Of course, I try to make it clear to them that they must be patient and tactful lest they deprive their parents of those objects about the home, ugly though they may be, which are dear through association, pointing out to them that they can begin with their own rooms, making these more harmonious in color and arrangement with effective and yet inexpensive materials. It is ignorance, not perversity, which makes so many of the houses ugly and unattractive, and one of these harmonious rooms will unavoidably produce its effects upon the rest of the home. The pupils often tell me how, by a little touch here and there—a change in the draperies or wall paper, a rearrangement of the pictures or furniture, a removal of some discordant bric-a-brac—they have slowly revolutionized the surroundings in the home.

"The work in our department begins by interesting the pupils in nature. I ask them to bring flowers for their first lesson, and then have them draw flowers in groups, flowers on the desk, and flowers on the draperies. For their work they use pastels, paints and oils. They start with one point, then adding others, so constructing a pattern."

**Leads to Home Decoration**  
When asked the relation of this nature work to the rest of the work in the department, the instructor replied: "The pupils have to learn perspective in order to draw, and this incidentally leads them into home decoration which correlates with home economics."

"They also do something in metal, leather, and jewelry. These are practical in two distinct fields: First in the matter of home decoration (articles for the desk, table, and bureau, together with personal ornaments), and again, it gives the pupils an insight into the arts and crafts, just as the making of designs touches upon the commercial side of art in wall paper, fabrics, and the other purposes for which design is required. Incidentally they learn beauty of form, the combination of materials, such as the use of the various stones with the metals which best brings out their properties. And fewer, thus trained, will be satisfied with cheap, inartistic jewelry."

"A few weeks before Christmas I let them choose what they would like to make—a bracelet, a pendant, a ring, etc. Then, from their previous study of design, they make some original pattern and begin work upon it. And so also with the hammered metal and leather work. It is not the intention of this department to go far in any one of these different branches of art, but rather to rouse their love of beauty in color and form, introduce them to these beautiful designs, show them how they are executed, give them some sense of perspective and proportion,—and thus teach them invaluable lessons of beauty and harmony which will inevitably affect their own homes and provide them with new pleasures in art."

**A Civic Influence**  
"Every year I take my pupils in small groups to the different art exhibits and the museums. We study the great masters and their work, and thus develop in the pupils a taste for better pictures through an understanding of what constitutes art. This must inevitably introduce into the homes a higher class of pictures—so important an element in home adornment. Pupils taught early to appreciate the beautiful in form and color are more sensitive to ugliness in their surroundings, and they will do more to counteract it when they go out into the community. For instance, I have had them study the trees in their own neighborhood, find out about them, compare them with others as to shade, foliage, beauty of form, etc., draw them until they are awake to all of their beautifying possibilities."

Close co-operation has been established between the art and the other departments in the school. All of the costumes, for instance, for a historical pageant given this spring by the English and dramatic departments were designed by the art students, and the home economic department executed the costumes from the designs. As the pageant represented six periods of history, beginning with the cave-man and descending to modern times, the costumes and stage settings had to be made historically true. At this point the history department was drawn into it. The periods were studied with the aid of the history teacher and her classes, and the costumes were designed accordingly. Some original and artistic work was done by these pupils. In the stage setting for the period of Nero, the natural science department assisted the art students in the color effects of the lighting in the scenes.

"I have a miniature stage set," said the instructor, "and on this, for all the stage settings required in the dramatic work of the school, the pupils work out the entire design before they begin to build. The students

in the art department paint the scenery drawn to scale, and the manual training department makes the frames. In the Christmas play it was necessary to have a stained glass window. One of the pupils constructed it, 10 feet square, with manilla paper thumb-tacked to beaver board framework and painted. It pictured a shepherd with sheep and the city of Bethlehem in the distance with a golden star above it. It was so artistic that it has been given a permanent place on the wall of the school hall as a souvenir of this part of the school work.

"I hope to make my department more and more constructive in the civic life of the community. I want my pupils to get such a sense of beauty from their work that they can take inspiration back into the homes of their parents, and eventually into their own, so that we may have more beautiful and harmonious homes and, what must necessarily follow, a more beautiful and harmonious city in which to place them."

Pronunciation  
of Proper Names  
in the News

**Dreilwich** (droll'-ij), town in Worcestershire, Eng., noted for its brine springs.  
**Leamington** (lēm'-ing-ton), watering-place in Warwickshire, Eng., with many chalybeate and saline springs.  
**Calne** (kōn, or kah-n), ancient town of Wiltshire, Eng., where St. Dunstan convened a synod in 977 A. D.  
**Sir Rabbindranth Tagore** (tah-gōr'), celebrated Bengali poet, born 1861.  
**Strait of Magellan** (mah-jel'-lan; in British usage, mah-hol'-an), separates mainland of South America from Tierra del Fuego; discovered by Ferdinand de Magalhães in 1520.  
**Tierra del Fuego** (tē-eh'-ra del too-eh'-go), ("Land of Fire," so named from its volcanic mountains), group of islands at extremity of South America.

Better Diction  
for Busy People

By CARLYN STEVENS

THIRD class, or mold, of consonant sounds is made by placing the tip of the tongue against the edge of the upper teeth. In this case the tip must come well out to make the correct sound, and it must not drag in coming. Examples: the length and breadth and thickness.

A fourth class is very important. Much delicacy and refinement of speech will result from the correct execution of the consonant-sounds belonging to this class. They are sometimes called tip-tongue consonants, and are made by the tip of the tongue striking against the front of the hard palate. They are—d—n—l—r. Much depends on the definiteness of the tip, as also on the definiteness with which the tip strikes the hard palate. If the tip is thick and sluggish, or if the action is made by the sides of the tongue, instead of by the tip, or if the blow is a clumsy whack instead of a lifelike tap, a thick, bungling sound will result, unpleasant to hear as well as hard to distinguish. See if this is not true in such expressions as willow, alone, and Gabriel, Innets on the Linden-tree.

To refer, again to the foreigner, if he is having difficulty—saying d or t for th (wid instead of with, den instead of then), let him notice carefully the difference between class three and class four. For the tongue must come out between the teeth, for t and d it says behind the teeth. Again let him use his mirror to verify this fact. The following stanza contains many of the sounds spoken of above:

The curlew tells the knell of parting day,  
The leaved heron wild slowly o'er the  
leaves, the swanman homeward plods his  
weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and  
to me.

**Without Grit**  
Gelatinous and Glutinous  
Plaques (films) are removed  
and accumulation  
of Tartar  
Prevented  
by Use  
of  
**REVELATION  
TOOTH  
POWDER**  
Used as directed REVELATION TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful, scratchy grit and polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

Sold Everywhere  
**AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.**  
San Francisco, Calif.

a word (rose), between two words (very), and doubled (narrow). This consonant is often called the vibratory consonant, and is correctly made when it is trilled ever so delicately by the extreme tip of a very flexible tongue. This sound is not nearly so heavy as the German rolled r, though trilling the r in rose—rob-in—may certainly be a very heavy process when done by a tongue not accustomed to fine work.

Trilling the consonant r may be asking a great deal of the experimenter in better diction, but it is only fair to the English language to say that it has the sanction of the best usage. On the stage, in formal discourse, on the lecture platform, we hear this r trilled repeatedly by those who have made a study of English diction and who love to bring forth all the latent beauties of which English is capable. Moreover, many of these same lovers of good English do trill this r in ordinary speech, although it is so delicately done that it needs a listening ear to detect it. If, however, as was said above, the venturer into better diction feels that he does not quite dare to trill his r's in public, let him at least try it in privacy, for this is one of the very best exercises he can do to encourage the fine and flexible tongue-tip necessary for the other sounds in this class. Try the following words, trilling the r's:

At the beginning of a word—  
rose dream pray  
robin green brown  
brave free brook  
rock primrose ripple  
river cross roam  
crave

Between two vowels—  
silvery forest nearest  
very curate memory  
every courage dreary  
every career factory

Doubled—  
narrow borrow merry  
morrow carry stirring  
cherish surrender sorry  
current ferry horrid

Two little suggestions are offered to those wishing to experiment along these lines, with regard to practice. The first is that going over a few well-selected words, phrases and sentences every day brings much more speedy and satisfactory results than hit and miss practice. Also, that a very few minutes a day, if regular, is much more fruitful than a long period of practice done intermittently.

**Practice on Phrases**  
The second point is that every practice-time given to the consonants should include practice on phrases as well as words. This is because we talk in phrases and not in words, and an artificial and pedantic manner of speech might result from the practice of words alone. To illustrate the point, in the phrase, "the wild wind of winter," we do not say this word by word, but group all these words together, as if they were syllables of one word, "the-wild-wind-of-winter," or strictly speaking, "the time we begin the 'th' or 'the' the time we finish 'er' of 'winter'."

There is no break any more than there would be in the word "fundamental." Therefore we will proceed directly from one fold to another without any break between. In the above phrase we will go from the th-mold (with its accompanying vowel) to the w-mold (with its vowel), to the l and d-molds and directly to the w-mold again in the word "wind," and so on till we finish our phrase.

It is this stopping at the end of a word and beginning at the next again with the next one, which causes the unnatural and unpleasant break so unpleasant that it is often termed with disapproval, "elocution." It often brings such unnecessary criticism upon the adventurer in the land of Better English that he becomes disheartened and turns back. Words on phrases will help him to avoid this pitfall and to press on courageously to his goal.

No attempt has been made in this article completely to classify or analyze the English consonants. But anyone desiring to improve his diction, who has not the time nor the opportunity to go deeply into this subject, can do much for himself by a mastery of the consonant-sounds here presented.

[This is the second of two articles on diction. The first appeared Sept. 13.]

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Business and Secretarial Training. Individual instruction. Advanced Registration and References Required.  
Students under sixteen not admitted.  
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For Girls and Women—Enroll Now  
Day Term Just Starting—Evening, Sept. 27  
Individual Attention—Thorough Training—Business Education—Choice of Courses.  
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## Whence Our Geometry Came

ONLY the Bible and a very few other books have withstood the enervating effects of over 2000 years of time, not to speak of the severe buffeting of a hundred generations of a somewhat darkened and critical humanity.

One of these few books is Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," or, as it is usually spoken of in abbreviated form, simply the "Elements" or even "Euclid."

If Euclid of Alexandria has contributed nothing else to the world's literature he has at least brought to it a work which has been long-enduring, not in a passive sense, but more or less actively and constructively so.

That there must be a reason for such a demonstration of longevity is evident, and a brief account of the conception of the "Elements" and its many vicissitudes, and its final acceptance as the model for the geometric treatment of space as we at present conceive it, may serve not only to point to this reason but also to increase in some measure our appreciation for, and interest in, a classic which, even today, is only here and there accorded the recognition which it undoubtedly deserves.

**Euclid and Increase in Learning**  
Euclid was an Attican and a citizen of ancient Greece. He flourished in the time of the first Ptolemy, roughly 300 B. C., a time when the classic civilization seemed to be preparing itself for some great, enlightening event. Opinion differs as to whether what actually took place at its close was a rebuke to human modes or came as a direct result of the moving thought of the period. Be that as it may, a great influx of enthusiasm about learning and desire for it occupied the thoughts of the people at that time, and it cannot be denied that in consequence decided strides were made in many branches of learning and art. It was, therefore, a propitious time for the advent of such an epoch-making work as the "Elements" is generally conceded to be.

History records that Ptolemy, to honor his step-brother, Alexander the Great, founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt about 320 B. C. Here he established a great university and a library, the two together being known as the museum or "place of meditation." To his university Ptolemy invited Euclid, then residing in Athens, to teach mathematics. Euclid accepted this post and continued to occupy it for some 25 years, during which time the "Elements" unfolded in his thought.

**Publication After 1800 Years**  
Most interesting is the seemingly miraculous way in which Euclid's work was preserved for future generations. It was first recorded in Greek on papyrus, but was undoubtedly transcribed many times for individual study. After the decline of the classic civilization, however, interest in things of a learned nature waned, and probably not over two manuscripts of Euclid's immortal work were preserved. One of these was in Greece, where it was found in 1533 A. D., and the other reposed in the library of Alexandria, where its author had flourished, and, according to Proclus, had become "distinguished by the kindness and fairness of his disposition." This manuscript is the important one, as it has been from it that all other copies have come. It remained in the library for nearly 1000 years, until 640 A. D. to be exact, when, according to tradition, Omar, the successor to the prophet Muhammad, ordered the museum with its magnificent library destroyed. By reason of this order—which, in all fairness, is scouted by some investigators—thousands of valuable manuscripts on every subject, palm leaves were wantonly burned, ostensibly for the purpose of heating water for the public baths. Very few were saved, but the "Elements" was one.

From this manuscript Ismael b. Hunain, in the Chaldean Iraq, made a translation in 860 A. D. into the Arabic. Athelard of Bath then made a translation from this one into Latin in 1120 A. D., and Campanus another into Latin from the two some years later. Printing was invented about 1450 A. D., and this rendition of Campanus was the first mathematical work of importance to be set to type. A period of 1800 years thus elapsed between the book's inception and its reproduction in sufficient quantity to insure its permanence, a truly remarkable instance

we find Euclid mathematizing this mass of information, that is, gathering it into a logically connected whole, adding a few necessary and important observations to those handed down to him, and presenting geometry to the world as a complete and nominally rigorous mathematical science.

That he did his work well is evidenced by the fact that for over 20 centuries his treatment has been used as an introduction to geometry, and this in spite of the fact that he attempted to show that the postulates upon which he founded his "Elements" are faulty and not in the nature of legitimate assumptions to be accepted without proof. This is particularly true of the now famous "parallel postulate" which has in recent years been so carefully scrutinized and subjected to no little criticism. It still stands, however, and it is doubtful if any material change will be found possible without disrupting the whole structure.

**Undeified by Measurement**  
At this point it may be well, however, to point out one positive digression which modern textbooks have introduced but which found no place in the original "Elements." This is the subject of mensuration. Euclid and his predecessors vigorously eschewed this phase of space relations as being no part of a true geometric science. To them such conceptions were limiting and tended to contaminate the subject, the whole purpose of which was to express broad and general truths in no way related to finite measurement. The English schools recognize this distinction to a more marked degree than do the schools of America, thus teaching the subject more in its purity, leaving the special subject of mensuration to be handled quite apart from geometry. In the words of one teacher, "Euclid unfolds beautiful geometric truths, while mensuration prescribes cold geometric facts."

So much has been said in praise and appreciation of Euclid's great work that a few noteworthy opinions are herewith appended:

DeMorgan ventures that "there never has been, and until we see it shall never be, a system of geometry worthy of the name which has any material departures from the plan laid down by Euclid."

In defense of a close adherence to Euclid's development, Lardner warns that "Euclid once superseded, every teacher would esteem his own work the best, and every school would have its class book. All the rigor and exactitude which have so long excited the admiration of men of science would be at an end."

Brill expresses his admiration in the following terms: "The severity and accuracy of his method have never been surpassed. . . . Whatever has been said in praise of mathematics of the strength, perspicuity and rigor of its presentation, all is especially true of this work of the great Alexandrian. But he adds that 'a ripened understanding is needed to fully appreciate the classic beauties of this greatest monument of Greek ingenuity.'"

The only recorded words of the "great Alexandrian" himself were in answer to the criticism that his teachings were too exacting. His reply was, "There is no royal road to geometry."

P. S. H.

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## The School-Leaver As an Earner

London, Eng.  
Staff Correspondence  
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The Ministry of Labor and the local education authorities both have to do with the question of juvenile employment and co-operated in this inquiry. It was found that of those interviewed 94.6 per cent were unemployed, though 83.3 per cent had had employment or were still in employment. Engineering, colliery works, shipbuilding, and transport were the principal occupations that had absorbed the boys. Of the girls 16.3 per cent were registered for domestic employment, 15.3 per cent in the textile industries, 14 per cent had been shop assistants, 9.4 in the clothing trades, and a smaller group were classed as undefined factory workers.

No boy or girl is registered for employment until he or she has reached the normal school-leaving age, the end of the term in the course of which he or she becomes 14. Sometimes a child remaining voluntarily at school for a longer period is registered. Others who are in positions but who wish to do some good reason to make a change are also allowed to register.

Under the Insurance Acts for Unemployment a boy or girl becomes insurable at 16, and nearly all employment other than agriculture or private domestic service is insurable. Insured boys and girls normally register for employment when unemployed. A proportion of non-insured boys also register. Boys and girls of 14 and 15 need not register, but the fact that the exchange or bureau will help in the choice of employment and also assist them to find a job has encouraged them to do so in ever increasing numbers. Of those interviewed 72 per cent were over 15 years of age.

**Improvement in Social Condition**  
Considering that this inquiry was principally concerned with areas that are urban, it shows that a signal improvement in the social condition of the rising population has taken place during the last decades. Only 5.9 per cent of the boys and 2.2 of the girls were described as "slovenly" and very few of the cases looked into were of inferior physique. Nearly all had been educated at the elementary schools, 5 per cent coming from secondary schools. Only 13 per cent had remained voluntarily at school after the leaving age, but, as 6 per cent of the families were drawing poor relief, this is not to be wondered at and points out the relation between parental unemployment and the use of fur-

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Boys are prepared for all colleges, technical schools or business by thorough instruction in small classes. Primary and Junior Department for boys 6 to 12 years old. Young men from 13 to 18 years of age. A. M. to 5:30 P. M. if desired—Swimming, Gymnasium—Playground on the Premises. School bus calls for boys.  
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Post Graduate Courses  
Students return September 15th  
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Telephone Rontokoma 116

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After all the criticism that has been launched against the state schools it is good to know that owing largely to the careful work of this committee much of the indictment of the methods employed can be refuted. The unemployable so often quoted seems to have been singularly absent, nor is there evidence that the girls and boys leave their first situations from sheer love of change at the earliest opportunity, as is so often alleged. Even with things as they are now, or were a year ago, nearly 15 per cent of these interviewed were taking courses of continued education, for the most part at evening classes.

The picture of the useless young person loafing away his days looks a little dim before the fact that there were more boys and girls of the best type than there were situations of the best type; in the seasonal or casual situations applicable to boys, 18.4 per cent of them were being filled by boys of the best type, the corresponding figure being a little lower for the girls.

**Hope for the Future**  
There is then no indication of a large class of boys and girls verging on the unemployable who have deteriorated from sheer love of change of long continued unemployment. That this is so is no doubt due to the work which has been done in the unemployment centers for training which did so much to counteract the effects of the dislocation of labor after the war. But the juveniles who have been the subject of the inquiry belong to another generation and give a good deal of hope for the future.

Perhaps, says the report, the most significant fact disclosed is the unsatisfactory character of the conditions of employment which the boys and girls were seeking and the apparently high proportion of situations, which, though providing possibly some security of tenure, offered few or no prospects of training for a definite occupation. Of the 7.2 per cent of the boys were errand boys.

The inquiry covered all employment exchanges concerned with boys and girls in England, Scotland and Wales, so that the picture drawn may be regarded as a true one of the Nation's children recently entering the labor market in the towns and large urban centers.

**SCHOOLS—United States**  
**Peniel**  
(Genesis 32:24-30)  
Washington, D. C.  
Co-educational Boarding and Day School  
Kindergarten Through Eighth Grade  
Address: 2400 R Street, N.W.  
Telephone Cleveland 2350

**Berkeley Hall School**  
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Co-educational Junior School where constructive right thinking is fostered. Fall term opens Sept. 28, 1926. Telephone Oxford 8814. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Practical Training for Home and Community Life  
Day and resident students  
Twenty-fifth Year Begins October 8  
Mrs. Margaret Stannard, Director

**Chalif**  
Russian School of Dancing  
The Oldest Normal School  
"ART IN DANCING"  
begs to announce the reopening of Classes for Adults, Teachers and Children  
Winter and Summer Courses  
Study at home from the 5 Chalif Text Books and 600 clearly described dances  
Catalogue on request.  
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Unlimited opportunities in fascinating professional and practical training by easy method. Period styles, color harmony, curtains, furniture arrangement and all fundamentals. Many established graduates. Courses conducted by leading New York decorators. Personal attention for all students. Send for booklet 46-C.  
N. Y. School of Interior Decoration  
441 Madison Ave. New York City

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Have you a problem similar to this? Perhaps you can solve it as other parents have done, by consulting the school advertisements in

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## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended September 18, 1926

## NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the Week Ended September 18, 1926

OF FOOTWEAR  
AND LEATHERShoe Business Holds Up  
Well—Calfskin and Glazed  
Kid Are Active

There is a substantial volume of shoes going through the factories of the country, duplicate orders being the major part of it. In the New England states where manufacturers specialize their product on one line of goods is without a doubt the best business, and reports from the west and south show that similar conditions prevail.

The new feature, advertised by the more prominent manufacturers, wherein they agree to carry stock on their factory floor is proving popular with the smaller jobbers. Prices, as now established, will probably go through the fall season unchanged. However, prices of calf and kid are so much as they formerly did, style, quality and prompt delivery being the stronger features.

**Sole Leather Quiet**

Tanners of oak sole leather report that they are looking in steady call for the medium and light weights. Overweights are slow. Under present conditions of buying to satisfy immediate needs, the market looks strong.

There has been quite a call for finders' bends up to 100,000 or more, standard tanned, being the most common choice. A B selection listed at 60¢ to 62¢, with a B grade selling at 55¢ to 58¢. Scoured oak backs are bringing from 40¢ to 45¢. Tanned oak, Texas and bloom, grades are active at 74¢ to 76¢.

**Off-shoot is active.** Rough double shoulders are looking in steady call at 40¢ with a strong upward trend.

Union tanned sole leather is having a steady demand. Light weight backs are reported as being in good demand, the regular run of business, continue unchanged.

**Packer steer backs, tanhary run,** are selling at 41¢ to 43¢. Packer cow backs are 40¢ to 42¢, and country hide backs 35¢ to 37¢. Selected hides are being sold in all sections.

**Shoulders** are moving steadily at 23¢ to 25¢. Belles are in good demand, with back orders accumulating. Carload lots are selling at 24¢ to 26¢. Heads are also in good demand at 14¢ to 16¢.

**Considerable improvement** is reported in the call for perfect colored chrome tanned, plump weights, are quoted at 46¢ to 50¢, with a medium grade at 40¢ to 45¢. The chrome sort is moving at 25¢ to 30¢. Light weights, top grades, are 44¢ to 48¢.

**Black calf** is selling about on a par with chrome, but in volume and price. Novelty skins, mostly reptile grains, are quoted from 50¢ to 55¢ for the better selections.

**Split Leather Steady**

The demand for split leather is steady, but not large. Jagannars are holding prices at 18¢ to 20¢. The chrome grades of chrome patent skins are listed at 28¢ to 30¢. A medium grade sells readily at 24¢ to 26¢, with the better selections well sold up to 14¢ to 20¢.

**Reptile grains** are moving well in grades, bringing 25¢ to 30¢. There is a small demand for the medium sort at 24¢ to 26¢, and the cheaper selections at 14¢ to 20¢.

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## CHICAGO

STOCKS

	STOCKS	
Sales	High	Low
*440 Adams Roy...	25	24
130 All Am Radio.	15 1/2	15 1/4
595 Am Pub U pf.,	8 1/4	8 2/4



# NATIONAL RACE STUNNED BY DOUBT

The One St. Louis-Cincinnati Game on Sept. 26 May Be Deciding Factor

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	87	62	.584
Cincinnati	85	62	.578
Pittsburgh	81	68	.543
Chicago	78	69	.531
New York	70	72	.493
Boston	69	73	.486
Philadelphia	59	84	.413

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Boston 7, Chicago 2.  
Chicago 6, Boston 0.  
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.  
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.  
New York 5, Cincinnati 4.  
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES MONDAY  
Cincinnati at Boston (two games).  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at New York.

No letup is seen in the great National League race between St. Louis and Cincinnati as the two leading contenders spurt down the last stretch. The eyes of the baseball world are concentrated upon that contest, which is the deciding factor in the race for the pennant. The league has witnessed, with first Cincinnati on top and then St. Louis, with never a great distance between them, the most exciting and more likely of the last contest between these two teams. The issue, And should this prove true, the Cardinals are interesting as a World Series match.

As the two clubs prepare for the final spurt, the Cardinals appear to have the better of the race. Cincinnati has yet to meet the struggling Boston Braves, all this season considered strong opponents. The Reds were forced to relinquish first place to Pittsburgh at an earlier period in the race due to five straight defeats at the hands of the Braves and Manager E. J. Hahn. Cincinnati has yet to meet the three coming games against the Braves. It is certain that the manager would rather meet them at this time, despite its lowly position.

## Reds to Meet Boston

However, only three games are scheduled between Cincinnati and Boston, and the Reds are winning enthusiasm may triumph in all of them. After Boston, the Reds meet Philadelphia in a three-game series. Cincinnati comes the Cardinals before that last game must meet Brooklyn twice and New York twice. The Superbas have made a very poor record, but the league leaders this year and probably will not be able to stop them at this period of the race.

The Pittsburgh club, last year champions of the world, is almost universally counted out of the race. At present, 5 1/2 games separate them from Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The champions also have a coming series with Boston, three games being scheduled after their present meetings with Philadelphia. The Braves are practically assured themselves of seventh place in their race with Philadelphia, but they have a strong schedule to go through against the Cardinals and Pittsburgh before their last games of the season with Philadelphia. This series will have its annual attraction.

## Cardinals Have Five More

St. Louis has five more games to play, Cincinnati seven and Pittsburgh seven. The Cardinals must win all five to tie for the pennant should Cincinnati win its last seven games. The Reds win only five out of the last seven, the Cardinals can clinch the pennant by capturing four out of five. Pittsburgh's chance is only a small mathematical one, but it is not a figure. The Cincinnati and St. Louis game on Sept. 26 will be played on the Reds' field.

It is almost certain that with the exception of the first two places the clubs will finish in their present order. Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia. Chicago has a slight chance of making third to displace Pittsburgh. The Giants have practically no chance of rising higher than fifth place, but they are in a late season slump is conceded little opportunity of passing the Giants. Boston in its turn is too far behind Brooklyn to count, and Philadelphia is 3 1/2 games behind the Braves with a possibility of gaining seventh place in the Boston series. However, according to the playing card, the Cardinals may expect to see them finish in their present order, with, as was said before, the exception of first and second places which will probably be in doubt up to the last game.

# BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Soccer football games played Saturday resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division Arsenal 2, Liverpool 1; Aston Villa 1, Everton 2; Blackburn Rovers 2, Wednesday 2; Bolton Wanderers 1, Derby City 1; Derby County 1, Newcastle United 1; Everton 3, Leicester City 4; Huddersfield 1, West Ham United 1.

Second Division Manchester United 2, Burnley 1; Sheffield United 1, Leeds United 0; Sunderland 3, Tottenham Hotspur 2; West Bromwich Albion 1, Birmingham 2.

Third Division Blackpool 1, Darlington 0; Clapton Orient 2, Weymouth 0; Fulham 1, Oldham Athletic 0; Grimsby Town 0, Portsmouth 0; Middlesbrough 2, Hull City 0; Northampton 0, Nottingham Forest 2; Port Vale 4, South Shields 2; Reading 1, Mansfield City 0; Southampton 1, Farnborough 1; Swans Town 5, Barnsley 2.

Fourth Division Barnsley 1, Huddersfield Town 1; Crewe Alexandra 3, Lincoln City 3; Hartlepool United 5, Accrington Stanley 1.

Non-League Division Nelson 5, Rotherham United 3; New Brighton 1, Rochdale 0; Southport 1, Tranmere 3; Stockport County 4, Durham City 0; Rochdale 2, Victoria 0; Walsall 1, Bradford 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division Aberdeen 5, Cowdenbeath 2; Dundee 2, Hamilton Athletic 2; Dundee United 1, Raith Rovers 1; Duffell 4, Hibernian 2; Hearts 0, Rangers 0; Motherwell 2, Dundee 5; Partick Thistle 6, Kilmarnock 0; St. Johnstone 1, Dundee 0; St. Mirren 5, Queens Park 1.

PROVIDENCE TIES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—The Providence soccer club tied the Philadelphia team in an American Soccer League match, 1-1, Saturday afternoon. Gregg handled the ball with 15 minutes to play, and gave Green, under right, a penalty kick. Green easily placed the ball out of goal. Kunkle's reach from the 12-yard mark to knot the count. White, center forward, scored the Philadelphia's only goal, booting between the posts 36 minutes after the first half started.

## GIANTS DEFEAT COATS

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 20.—The New York Giants defeated the J. & P. Coats soccer club by the score of 2-1, but little lead through the impressive defense set up by the local bats.

# Hagen Starts to Defend His Title

Will Attempt to Win a Third Victory in Professional Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Under the shadow of Robert T. Jones' startling defeat in his third attempt to gain the United States Open championship, Walter C. Hagen, colorful professional, will start his third drive today for the championship over the Salisbury links at Garden City.

In defending the title he won first at French Lick Springs, Ind., in 1924 and retained at Olympia, Fla., last year, Hagen faces 64 leading rivals, with only three of the topnotchers missing. Macdonald Smith, the Canadian and metropolitan champion in 1925, and Jock Hutchison, who held the title in 1920, will not bar the way of the champion in his attempt to achieve a record which the Atlanta Jones failed. Hutchison failed to finish in the sectional test held at Pook several weeks ago.

Sufficient class is included in the opposing ranks, however, to force Hagen to the utmost. Two former champions, J. M. Barnes, who has won two of the last three titles, and Eugene Sarazen who conquered the field in 1922, will be on the starting line.

The tournament opens today with a 36-hole final and final qualification play. Match play among the 32 qualifiers will start Tuesday and continue through to the final round on Saturday.

## LACOSTE NEW U. S. CHAMPION

Defeats Fellow Countryman, Borotra, in Three Sets of a Fast Tennis Match

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Jean Rene Lacoste of Paris, France, is the seventh singles champion of the United States. He succeeded to the title held for the last six years by William T. Tilden '20, of Philadelphia, in a three-set match, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, at the Forest Hills Tennis Stadium, at Forest Hills, N. Y., today.

Neither of the players exhibited the tennis that had carried them through one of the greatest fields that ever met on a tennis court. Lacoste, the Frenchman, Jean Borotra of Biarritz, in the shortest final match ever staged in the memory of the tennis lover, won the match in three sets, 6-4, 6-3, and 6-4, and the match required only 56 minutes, on the center court of the West Side Stadium, at Forest Hills.

The analysis and point score of the Lacoste-Borotra match follows:  
FIRST SET  
Lacoste ..... 2 2 5 1 4 4 6 4 5—37-6  
Borotra ..... 4 5 3 4 1 5 2 4 1 3—42-4  
Lacoste ..... S. A. P. O. N. D. F.  
Borotra ..... 3 9 18 10 5 0

SECOND SET  
Lacoste ..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—34-6  
Borotra ..... 6 1 2 0 2 0—5-6  
Lacoste ..... S. A. P. O. N. D. F.  
Borotra ..... 0 2 12 7 2

THIRD SET  
Lacoste ..... 1 3 3 4 2 4 2 4 3—36-6  
Borotra ..... 4 5 3 4 1 5 2 4 1 3—42-4  
Lacoste ..... S. A. P. O. N. D. F.  
Borotra ..... 0 2 12 7 2

RECAPITULATION  
Lacoste—3 sets, 18 games, 97 points, 0 service aces, 16 placements, 30 outs, 10 errors.  
Borotra—0 sets, 8 games, 67 points, 3 service aces, 21 placements, 49 outs, 27 errors, 5 double faults, 24 earned points.

UNITED STATES SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round  
Jean Rene Lacoste, Paris, France, defeated Jean Borotra, Biarritz, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP)—J. R. Lacoste's victory in the American championship, three French finalists, three reaching the semifinals, electrified the French tennis world. The French tennis circles are accepting the honors modestly.

Miss Schommell's victory at Spuyten Duvel on the Hudson, swimming down the Hudson, according to an unofficial time, set a record for the swim at 11:06 last night.

FRIEDRICH ADDS TO TITLES  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Leo Friedrich, German, added another championship to his list of conquests yesterday in winning the 100-yard freestyle, representing the Eastern team, Friedrich, who won the United States championship, covered a triangular swim of mile course in 1:25, defeating Adam Uhl, the runner-up, by three minutes.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 2.  
San Francisco 4, Portland 0.  
Mission 6, Oakland 2.  
Hollywood 11, Seattle 0.  
Portland 1, Los Angeles 0.  
Portland 4, San Francisco 3.  
Oakland 6, Mission 4.  
Mission 7, Oakland 4.

## SPRINGFIELD BEATS NEWARK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20.—Springfield won its third straight victory here Saturday before 2500 fans defeated New York City 2-1. One goal in each half was Springfield's gain, while New York scored the winning goal in the opening period and the other in the second period. Springfield was without the services of its four former players.

# POOR OUTLOOK FOR IOWA TEAM

Coach Is Not Enthusiastic About Chances for a Winning Eleven

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Coach Burton A. Ingwersen, head football coach at the University of Iowa, is not enthusiastic about the prospects for a winning team in the Intercollegiate Conference campaign. The loss of seven veterans leaves Coach Ingwersen needful of experienced players and with less promising sophomore talent than he has had in his two previous seasons at Iowa.

The new letter men reported for the first practice, only one of the seven has proven his ability under severe competition, and none of the group show promise of exceptional performance.

The new men who are expected to win positions on the eleven are not outstanding in ability. The most that can be said for them is that they displayed more aggressiveness as freshmen than any freshman team has shown in the last three years. If they carry this same determination into varsity competition it will be a help. No man this year is sure of his position and the coach is not sure of his position.

The Iowa eleven is to be of average weight. The line may average approximately 185 pounds, and the backfield approximately 170. The line from tackle to tackle is above average in weight, and the backfield ends reduces the team total.

The outstanding star, contrary to general opinion, is not Nicholas A. Ingwersen, Kutch who does not deserve all of the generous publicity accorded him. Emerson W. Nelson '28, a rugged tackle, is the outstanding player. He is in his first year of competition. Nelson starred in every game last season. He is a powerful player, with strength in the line. Nelson's right tackle post will not be seriously contested for by Ernest Jensen '28, the best of the freshmen. Jensen may displace Don T. Hines '27 who played left tackle last year.

Capt. Paul E. Smith '27, end, may not get into the game this year. Ed R. Young '28, a minor letter winner last season, and Ross O. Armstrong '27, a light, aggressive substitute for two years, are competing for Smith's position. Harry L. Rice '27, who played right end last year, will probably win his old position. Robert H. Moore '28 is a small, speedy player, but Jensen may be the chief contender for the position. A dearth of ends may cause Coach Ingwersen some trouble.

Nelson should play at right tackle, with Hines and Jensen contending for the left tackle post. A number of inexperienced men are candidates for tackle positions. Charles H. Forward '29, and Delvan V. Holman '28, all of whom are 185 pounds in weight or more.

Neither of the players exhibited the tennis that had carried them through one of the greatest fields that ever met on a tennis court. Lacoste, the Frenchman, Jean Borotra of Biarritz, in the shortest final match ever staged in the memory of the tennis lover, won the match in three sets, 6-4, 6-3, and 6-4, and the match required only 56 minutes, on the center court of the West Side Stadium, at Forest Hills.

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# Hurricanes Enter Final of Open Polo

Defeat Princemere Four 10-9 in Closely Contested Semifinal

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# INDIANS MAKE A LAST STAND

Cleveland Must Now Depend Upon Chicago and St. Louis to Stop Leaders

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## EDITORIALS

The entry of Germany into the League of Nations has somewhat obscured the significance of a not less important event, the coming into force of the various treaties which were signed at Locarno but which were only to become operative after Germany had become a member of the League. The admission of Germany is a moral gesture, symbolizing the willingness of the main protagonists in the Great War to "bury the hatchet" and to live on more neighborly terms in future. The Locarno treaties are the legal and constitutional framework which is to govern the new relations of the powers of western Europe to one another. It is difficult to say which is the more important. The two events are really two aspects of a single piece of remarkable political reconstruction in post-war Europe.

## The Locarno Treaties

The Locarno treaties, however, are interesting not only because they provide for reconciliation but because they bring into operation a quite new method of preventing war and preserving the peace. There have been many arbitration treaties in the past, but all of them have excluded the "honor and vital interests" of the signatory powers from the scope of arbitral action. The Covenant of the League of Nations provides for a period of delay after a dispute has broken out during which mediation, conciliation, and other forms of peacemaking can be authoritatively brought into play, but after nine months the parties are free to go to war if an agreement has not been reached. But the Locarno treaties embody an absolute undertaking between the signatories that under no circumstances will they go to war and that they will settle every dispute which may arise between them by a somewhat novel but well-designed form of arbitral procedure.

There are four arbitration treaties of this kind, between Germany on the one side, and France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively on the other. Central and western Europe, therefore, are now legally welded into a unit within which arbitration is substituted for war in every international dispute. Behind these treaties stands the main Locarno Treaty between Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy, whereby the signatories undertake to guarantee the observance of the arbitration treaties between France and Germany and Belgium and Germany and also to guarantee the demilitarization of the Rhineland as provided for under the Treaty of Versailles. The working of the whole system is placed under the supervision of the League of Nations, which has to determine when the obligations it provides for have arisen.

This somewhat ambitious treaty system is not so water-tight as might seem to be the case from a perusal of the written terms. Like all other treaty systems, it depends upon the confidence which the signatories have in one another and upon there being no irreconcilable conflicts of interest between them. Under present day conditions it is self-deception to believe that France and Germany have developed any real confidence in one another, as is shown by the immense difficulty which has arisen in making any progress toward disarmament and in securing an earlier evacuation of the Rhineland. If the face value of the treaties were their real value, disarmament and the evacuation of the Rhineland would have followed on the morrow of their signature.

The Locarno treaties have been fiercely criticized on the ground that they do not include other elements, such as Russia, Italy and the Balkans, which are perhaps the most likely generators of war. They have been criticized in the British Commonwealth on the ground that they entangle Great Britain too much in the internal affairs of Europe. They have been lauded on the other side as if they were the manifest appearing of a "new heaven and a new earth."

The truth is that the Locarno treaties are an experiment in a new way of international living in Europe. Their real value remains to be proved by experience. They were, as much as anything, an act of faith on the part of statesmen who realized that without faith nothing could save Europe, but that if they went forward courageously they could create a set of treaties which would enable the peoples of Europe to put behind them forever the system of competitive alliances of 1914 if they had the vision to take their opportunity. As such they ought to receive the support of all men and women of good will.

One of the first duties of the Prime Minister of Canada, following the general election, will be to attend the Imperial Conference—as the conference of ministers of the British Commonwealth is termed—in London. About three years the premiers from overseas assemble, in council with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet ministers of Great Britain, to discuss problems which are of mutual concern to all the nations under the British flag.

When the conference convenes this autumn, it is believed that one subject of discussion will relate to the constitutional duties of governors-general, who are in effect the British King's deputies. They represent the British Crown in the self-governing dominions. In Canada particularly, but also in other dominions, it is considered desirable that the Imperial Conference should remove the possibility of misunderstanding with regard to the constitutional authority of the Governor-General. But there is no likelihood that any serious obstacle will be encountered to prevent unanimous agreement.

An affirmation on the part of the conference that the Governor-General's relationship to the Dominion Prime Minister is the same constitutionally as the relationship of the King to the Prime Minister of Great Britain would probably satisfy Canada. One effect of this affirmation

would be to relieve the Governor-General of the responsibility of acting as an umpire between political parties on national issues. He would be guided by the advice of the Dominion Prime Minister on all such occasions, to the same extent as the King is guided by the advice of the British Prime Minister.

Another question which may prove to be more complex is concerned with the policy of co-operation in imperial defense. Mr. Meighen, as leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, has declared against ever again allowing Canadian troops to be sent out of the country on war service, without the people being first consulted in a general election. At the outbreak of the last war, Sir Robert Borden summoned Parliament in an emergency session, to endorse the Dominion Government's action in placing the nation's resources behind Great Britain, and to vote supply for war purposes.

Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader in Canada, has promulgated the policy that the Dominion Parliament must be consulted before the Government can undertake to co-operate with Great Britain in the event of an outbreak of war. But the Conservative leader's policy goes further: before dispatching troops to another country, the consent of the Canadian people would have to be obtained by means of a general election.

It may be found desirable to clear up this new problem in co-operation for imperial defense. The great desire of people in every part of the British Commonwealth is that the occasion for sending troops abroad may never arise again.

Any estimate made in advance of the general elections to be held in those states in which those seeking the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment have put forward candidates avowedly in sympathy with that undertaking will fail to provide a reliable forecast of the result unless it takes into account the strength of the woman voters. An interesting survey of conditions in parts of New York State by a representative of this newspaper discloses the significant fact that political managers and political candidates may have failed to take into account the important consideration that a vast majority of the women of that State will go to the polls in November and cast their votes for those who are opposed to any modification of the federal prohibition law. It is even intimated that the vote of the women in what is called the up-state section will be practically unanimous against repeal or modification. Merely partisan considerations seem to be disregarded in the determination to assure, not a weakening, but a strengthening of the national enforcement policy. To the American women, wives and mothers, no issue looms larger in their country today than that forced upon them by the persistent effort of the outlawed saloon to rehabilitate itself.

We are convinced that the observing and thinking women of the United States, those affiliated with clubs and associations organized to advance the social, civic and political welfare of their several communities and states, those engaged more definitely in educational work in schools and colleges, those employed in the trades and commerce, and those who devote all their energies and thought to the interests of the home, will agree that not a single conclusive or persuasive argument has been advanced in support of the claims of those office seekers who seek from the voters a warrant permitting them to undo the work which was accomplished only after a half century of consecrated effort by these same women and their mothers. It is not enough to tell these women that because there has not been absolute observance of the law it should be modified so that the appetites of those who insist upon indulgence may be satisfied by a resort to the questionable legalized system under which the saloons were once permitted to prey upon society. They, as well as all others who are able to observe the trend of affairs without prejudice, know that the benefits from prohibition are already greater than can be estimated, and that as enforcement and law-observance become more general these benefits will increase.

It is because of the progress made in enforcing the law, and not because of the alleged failure to compel compliance with it, that the survivors of the lost cause are now engaged in a desperate effort to maintain what may well be their last offensive stand against law and order. No one believes that they will be successful, even in New York State, in deceiving the women voters and in persuading them to cast their ballots for office seekers committed to their destructive policies. Party lines mean nothing to the women who comprehend their responsibility in what, in the absence of vigilance and fidelity to duty, may prove to be a serious social and political crisis.

Did the conscientious and consecrated women of the United States but realize it, they hold in sacred trust the political destinies of their country. Committed to them by the Nineteenth Amendment is the balance of power in every state and national election. They are in a position to dictate, acting in concert, the choice of those who make the laws and those who administer them. Lacking organization, they are not now in a position to dictate political platforms, but they lack nothing in the ability to repudiate unwise or unprogressive measures when they are proposed, or to elect to office those who represent the political and social ideals which they approve and endorse.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, who was a member of the Cabinet in the last British Labor Government, has become an outspoken critic of the new Labor Party policy for agriculture. This policy, it may be recalled, is based upon state ownership of land. Discussing it in the British Labor weekly newspaper, the New Leader, Colonel Wedgwood says: "Evidently the laborer is not to have land. True, a holding of his own would enable him to stand out against the farmer and protect his wage. But the Agricultural Workers' Union (Agricultural Trade Union with 30,000 members) is against its members getting land. The union prefers that they should rely on the union. The union thinks that a laborer who gets land is lost to his union and to his caste. I think this is a mistaken belief and socially a bad policy. Self-respect creates the union spirit and it is just those men who work hard and with some hope that are the stoutest men in Cambridgeshire."

This is sound criticism. The man who owns a bit of land has a stake in the country and can be counted upon to maintain the welfare of the community to which he belongs. Colonel Wedgwood's opinion is noticeable as coming from a leading member of the British Labor Party which calls itself socialist. The British Labor Party, however, is not impervious to truth, and the fact that it retains among its members men like Colonel Wedgwood, who recognize that the socialist creed of state enterprise and state ownership does not meet every case, is a sign of hope for its future should it ever be called upon again to form a Government for Britain.

It is perhaps by one of those pleasant contrasts which add to the zest of experience that those who indulge in vacations go forth to enjoy the woods and the streams and the flower-decked hills during the season when nature itself is in its busiest mood; and that, as the lingering vacationist now returns to take up the winter's work in office, in school, and in all manner of occupations, nature is beginning to recede into its resting period.

This recession, however, begun in September, and outwardly indicated by the yellowing of the woods, as a forerunner of the gorgeous tapestry to be spread abroad in the "moon of the falling leaf," is by no means a mere lapse into idleness or inactivity. Rather, as a fine model for vacation days, is it a time when by natural processes, singularly akin to the qualities of wisdom and providence, the tree is withdrawing from the leaf which has served its purpose, and storing within itself for future use the precious substance with which new tissue is to be formed. Have the vacationists been as wise, during the summer sojourn, in drawing upon the rest-giving inspiration which may be found in quiet meditation and brought as new buoyancy into the necessary coming tasks? By following the analogy, the returned vacationist should see the season's work ahead of him unfolding into full and beautiful flowering of right activity, joyously pursued.

But, although September is busily engaged in withdrawing foliage and living creatures into winter rest or hibernation, there is yet time for many glowing farewell appearances. The blue fringed gentian, of which the poet wrote, "Thou wast late, and comest alone," will bloom in moist low meadows even into later chilly days. And there is much of loveliness in the final burst of color in the goldenrods, the purple asters, the thinning sprays of chrysanthemum, and the crimson sumac spikes.

Coccons, deceptively like withered leaves, are hanging here and there on bush and shrub, cradling butterfly beauty to come. And the birds are all astir, aware, apparently, of September's transition from summer bounty to autumn glory. Telegraph wires and trees and shrubs and weeds are points of busy conventions, as the southern flight is discussed and twittering settled upon.

The cool fresh air is full of promise, and everywhere one looks there is the prolonged consummation of summer's beauty, and evidence of abounding power which includes rest as of the essence of activity. One finds himself looking forward to each new day with expectancy, as if there were yet to be discovered and enjoyed any number of stirring preparations for some great coming event. There is, indeed, an influence in "the bright September morn," which Longfellow well described as

... that nameless splendor everywhere,  
That wild exhilaration in the air,  
Which makes the passers in the city street  
Congratulate each other as they meet.

Editorial Notes

Ordinarily, perhaps, one would not think of women as keen real estate appraisers, but according to an executive of a large New York real estate corporation they are frequently such, though their basis of judgment is different from men's. When a woman appraises a piece of property, he explained, she does it through the eye of the potential homemaker; she usually goes to select a piece of property with a preconceived ideal; she has in her thought a rather definite picture of what her ideal home should be. The man, on the other hand, is primarily interested in purchasing a good financial investment. Here are some further specifications desired by a woman:

She wants, first, a pleasant outlook or view, because this gives the home a sense of freedom and repose. The property must be near a shopping district, because it is the woman who must go regularly to market. There must be play space for the children, because only the woman can appreciate what it means to have children confined to the house and "under her feet" all day long, or else forced to romp in the crowded street.

And don't these requirements strike you as being highly desirable and sensible ones?

The world will rejoice that plucky little Belgium has passed the crisis in its struggle for financial stability. The Belgian Nation voluntarily put itself on a regimen of rigid internal economy, which its people, from King to peasant, undertook with commendable fortitude. Belgium's fine record of the past, which has encouraged subscriptions to the converted railway monopoly shares, and the people's heroic self-denial have borne their certain fruit.

The Canadian farmers who traveled 1000 miles to learn better methods in the blue grass region of Kentucky typify the agricultural progress of the age. Ontario will be the gainer in improved farms, and the Southerners richer in having earned the friendship of our neighbors across the boundary.

Exit Summer

With only a few days in which to see Constantinople and its surroundings, it is something of a problem to make a program permitting the best possible use of the short time available. For there is much to see and do. Fortunately, despite the huge area which it covers, the city is one in which it is very easy to get about and where, moreover, it is almost impossible for even the complete stranger to lose his way.

Being built upon seven hills, Constantinople has many prominent landmarks, among which the principal mosques and the two towers of Galata and the Seraskerat, one on each side of the Golden Horn, are visible from great distances and are immediately recognizable. The Bosphorus and the Golden Horn divide up the city into distinct areas and force traffic to move almost exclusively along a few main routes. And, unlike London, where a stranger may

IT IS difficult, in Geneva, to escape from the all-pervading sense of activity which marks the days when the Assembly of the League of Nations is in session. It is the time of year when the mountains take on their most radiant beauty and the eternal snows of Mont Blanc stand out in startling clearness. Nothing is more delightful than to leave the crowded streets thronged with automobiles, and make a tour around the lake, to dine at one of the villas near, at Coppet or Bellevue, in some little restaurant in a shady retreat under the pollard plane trees by the lake, from which one may watch the lights of Evian across the bay, twinkling like stars beneath the deep shadows of the mountains.

For the busy statesmen who come to Geneva in September there is always a welcome at the villas owned by hospitable American hostesses, who offer them a safe retreat after their day's work, from the over-eager journalists. There they meet to talk over the affairs of Europe and many a tangled knot in the web of diplomacy has been untied in quiet conversations after dinner by the calm waters of the lake. Was it not at Locarno that Aristide Briand and Dr. Luther met at a wayside inn on the shore of Lake Maggiore to discuss the pact which was to reconcile France and Germany? No one can object to secret diplomacy of this kind, the object of which is to smooth away prejudices or misunderstandings which stand in the way of international friendship. Aristide Briand loves to drive out in the cool of the evening, when he is staying in Geneva, to a little village in the French Jura where an excellent dinner is served by a chef who was once famous in Paris. However preoccupied with cares of state he may have been during the day, the French Foreign Secretary is like a boy let loose from school when he finds himself on his native heath again.

Near the principal railroad station in Geneva, is a little oasis of green where the cabmen like to sit and eat their midday meal beneath the trees. Here around them hop sparrows and chaffinches, and sometimes a greenfinch or blackbird, to pick up the crumbs which are thrown to them. One day one of the cabmen was observed to jump to his feet, violently clap his hands and execute a kind of war dance. An onlooker, interested in this extraordinary exhibition, observed a cat slinking away into the bushes, which another cabman proceeded to chase over the palms. In answer to a protest against this apparently unkind behavior, the two cabmen explained that the cat disturbed their little birds. When peace had been restored and pusey had disappeared, one of the bird lovers whistled softly, and down from a tree came a pet chaffinch, which perched on the back of the bench on which he was sitting. It had been waiting for its dinner until the cat had been driven away. A number of sparrows then arrived for their midday meal, and the cabman was heard to say that, as long as he was there, their sanctuary was safe.

Geneva has the proud reputation of being one of the most smokeless cities in Europe. It is a pity, therefore, that the factory chimneys, which have lately sprung up in the outskirts of the town, should be allowed to belch forth columns of black smoke in the morning and evening, and that the steamers on the lake should do the same. With a little ingenuity this nuisance could surely be avoided, for chimneys and smokestacks can be so built as to consume their smoke and thus avoid distributing smuts.

Some of the most enjoyable trips in Switzerland are to be made from Geneva by public automobiles running to Chamonix and Annecy. St. Cergue and the Col de La Faucille and other places famous for the beauty of their scenery. The Faucille trip, which takes tourists into the heart of the Jura Mountains, is a particularly pleasant one, although by far the most popular of all the trips is that to Chamonix, which is reached in three hours from Geneva. The climb up to Chamonix is of entrancing grandeur. As the road curves round the steep ascent, the majestic snow-clad heights of Mont Blanc come into view, to disappear for a moment and re-emerge as the road sweeps clear of the intervening ridges.

The excursions into France are the most sought after because the prices are cheaper, owing to the rate of exchange. But the writer's experience is that one gains very little by making the trip over the frontier for shopping purposes. The goods are certainly cheaper, but the boots and shoes and clothing which are bought in Annemasse, which is the nearest French town to Geneva, do not last nearly as long as Swiss goods of the same kind. Nevertheless, people will not believe this, and in Annemasse big stores and new shops have sprung up to supply the demand for cheapness. Naturally, the Swiss shopkeepers look askance at this exodus across the frontier, and they are always asking for a higher tariff as a protection against French competition. One good result, from the consumer's point of view, is that prices have fallen

## The Charm of Constantinople

BY SOME travelers Constantinople is remembered as a city of many and marvelous mosques; to others its chief attraction consists in its incomparable situation. Constantinople will long be graven on the writer's memory by reason of the abundance, the excellence, and the comparative cheapness of its caviar. But there are some people who do not care overmuch for caviar. To these Constantinople's chief charms will have no connection with sturgeon. Probably, they will be scenic.

Kinglake's description, written nearly a hundred years ago, will do well enough today, save in a few minor details. It epitomizes the essential charm of Constantinople, its wonderful situation at the meeting place of the waters. Without the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, Constantinople would be an undistinguished Eastern city; with them it is a city of romantic charm:

Even if we don't take a part in the chant about "mosques and minarets," we can still yield praises to Stamboul. We can chant about the harbor; we can say and sing that nowhere else does the sea come so home to a city; there are no pebbly shores—no sand-bars—no slimy river-beds—no black canals—no locks or docks to divide the very heart of the place from the deep waters.

If, being in the noisiest mart of Stamboul, you would stroll to the quiet side of the way amidst those cypresses opposite, you will cross the fathomless Bosphorus, if you would go from your hotel to the bazaars, you must pass by the bright blue pathway of the Golden Horn, that can carry a thousand sail of the line.

You are accustomed to the gondolas that glide among the palaces of St. Mark, but here, in Stamboul, it is a 120-gun ship that meets you in the street. Venice strains out from the steadfast land, and in old times would send forth the Chief of State to woo and wed the reluctant sea; but the stormy bride of the Doge is the howling slave of the Sultan—she comes to his feet with the treasures of the world—she bears him from palace to palace—she endures the breezes to follow her, and fan the pale cheeks of her lord—she lifts his armed navies to the very gates of his garden—she watches the walls of her serail....

With only a few days in which to see Constantinople and its surroundings, it is something of a problem to make a program permitting the best possible use of the short time available. For there is much to see and do. Fortunately, despite the huge area which it covers, the city is one in which it is very easy to get about and where, moreover, it is almost impossible for even the complete stranger to lose his way.

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asily travel in precisely the opposite direction from that in which lies his destination, it is almost impossible in Constantinople to go the wrong way.

The excellent service of ferry steamers is one of the city's chief attractions. For an expenditure of less than half a shilling a three-and-a-half-hour trip may be taken up the European shore of the Bosphorus to the entrance to the Black Sea and back along the Asiatic shore. This is a delightful excursion, passing sites of historic interest all the way. Even in July it is very cool on board the steamers and near the Black Sea the wind blows really cold.

Other pleasant steamboat trips are to the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora; to Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore, and up the Golden Horn to Eyoub. Comparatively few tourists seem to make the latter excursion, though it is one of the most attractive around Constantinople. The tomb of Eyoub, the standard bearer of the prophet, is not very pretentious, but the mosque in which it is situated and the whole suburb of Eyoub are places where peace and calm seem marvellously present.

Behind Eyoub is a hillside where the headstones of neglected tombs lie scattered as they have fallen, in picturesque disarray. Above, cypress trees sigh in the breeze, below are the blue waters of the Golden Horn, with ferryboats hastening to and fro, the sound of their sirens reaching up but faintly to the hilltop. In front, Constantinople lies outspread in magnificent panorama. All around is utter peace and beauty, with possibly a hanoum or two moving slowly here and there but more probably no living thing save yourself and the kites, wheeling 200 feet below, above the cerulean water.

Santa-Sophia, the supreme achievement of Byzantine art, must be seen by every visitor, and there are half a dozen other mosques which certainly ought to be visited. The bazaars are fascinating but at present seem rather poverty stricken compared with those of Cairo. All the merchants agree that trade is very bad, owing, partly to the general economic crisis in Turkey, partly to the numerous vexatious and hampering taxes imposed by the Kemal Government and partly to various other factors.

Sight-seeing in Constantinople is not expensive. Trams and ferryboats and taxis, too, are very cheap. Restaurant charges for ordinary fare are not high, but if meals are ordered à la carte they are decidedly expensive.

Hotel rates are fantastic, especially with the 30 per cent luxury tax added, and supplementary charges and "extras" are encountered at every turn.

Not least of the attractions of Constantinople is that there are no guides. Even at Santa-Sophia you may quietly shed your shoes and slip in unobserved among the hatted Moslems.

## The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

in the shops in Geneva, and one often sees the advertisement, "Don't buy in France. Compare our prices and note the superiority of our goods."

The Italian opera season has been a great success at Geneva, and many of the statesmen and diplomats who come to Geneva at this time of the year were delighted to spend an evening with such old favorites as "La Tosca," "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." The performance of "Madame Butterfly" was particularly enjoyable, the artist who played the title rôle being a Japanese, which added great interest to the piece. At the end of the second act a magnificent bouquet was handed to her, the gift of an appreciative group of Japanese, of whom there were many in the audience. The conductor, Cav. Edmondo de Vecchi, showed exceptional ability in his handling of the orchestra throughout the performances, which reached a very high standard.

To outline the "pacific ideals of the twentieth century,"—that is the task which has been set to the architects of the world who are competing for the prize which has been offered for the design of the new League of Nations building. A site has been chosen near the International Labor Office, which is to take the place of the present Palace of Nations, which is no more than a big hotel. The main assembly hall and the council rooms are to be placed in one great building, with the Secretariat adjoining. The architect may make a design for two separate buildings connected by galleries or colonnades, or he may house the whole League under one roof. The first prize is for £1200, and the total cost of the building will be £500,000, very different from the modest sum of not much more than £100,000 which was spent on the simple design which was accepted for the International Labor Office.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "Armaments and Nationality"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Monitor under the caption, "Armaments and Nationality," was greatly appreciated by one who has, at times, been inclined to be impatient with dilatory steps toward peace and disarmament.

When a substantial sum of the blame might be laid at our own doors, it is true that we are too often prone to place the burden of criticism upon our diplomats. Truly, peace might become a reality through demilitarization, and the assumption of a universal, rather than a narrow national perspective. And this can come about only as we recognize that individual mental disarmament must necessarily precede universal military disarmament.

Harmonious relations are not likely to be existent, while humans persist in believing that they belong to this or that predominating race. And is it not irrelevant that we continue to call ourselves Christians while indulging national dislikes, which experience has taught, eventually blaze forth into the extreme enmity of war?

If we really desire peace, it is incumbent upon each of us to trample upon any smouldering embers of racial or religious prejudice, in our own thought, until every spark is eradicated. With complete individual disarmament, a day of triumph will dawn, when the cannons of war will be forever silenced; and then the bells of men and nations will be harmoniously tuned to the pean "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

M. H.

## The Questions on Yesterday's Monitor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a daily reader of the Monitor I wish to express my appreciation of that remarkable feature published daily at the top of the second page, consisting of six questions answered in the preceding issue, the feature known as "Yesterday's Monitor." The questions are so comprehensive that if one is able mentally to answer most of them without referring to yesterday's Monitor one is joyfully conscious of having gained an improved viewpoint of mankind.

In opening my Monitor each day I turn first to these six questions, and I do not begin to read until, by again referring to yesterday's issue, I have answered at least four—or five—or even all of these questions.

At this point I wish frankly to acknowledge that without referring to yesterday's issue I have never yet been able to answer all six of those questions! On the other hand, of the many friends to whom I have mentioned this test of daily reading not one has exceeded my daily average of three or four.

C. C. V. R.

Los Angeles, Calif.

## Canadian Interest in the Imperial Conference

Prime Minister and other Cabinet ministers of Great Britain, to discuss problems which are of mutual concern to all the nations under the British flag.

When the conference convenes this autumn, it is believed that one subject of discussion will relate to the constitutional duties of governors-general, who are in effect the British King's deputies. They represent the British Crown in the self-governing dominions. In Canada particularly, but also in other dominions, it is considered desirable that the Imperial Conference should remove the possibility of misunderstanding with regard to the constitutional authority of the Governor-General. But there is no likelihood that any serious obstacle will be encountered to prevent unanimous agreement.

An affirmation on the part of the conference that the Governor-General's relationship to the Dominion Prime Minister is the same constitutionally as the relationship of the King to the Prime Minister of Great Britain would probably satisfy Canada. One effect of this affirmation

## Broadening Outlook of British Labor